The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2080. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Government Action in Regard to the Late British Outrages.

Letter from Secretary Cass to Lord Napier.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER DALLAS.

Important Naval Arrangements—Proofs of the Outrages, &c.

The Bill to Repeal the Fishing Bounties Act Passed by the Senate.

The Utah Intelligence—The Tehuantepec Transit—Arrival of New-York Politicians—Proposed Government Loan, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19.

The continued absence of any dispatches here confirming the Utah intelligence disposes the War Department to doubt its authenticity. Gen. CASS, however, credits a portion of it. Mr. GARNISH, who gave the news reported yesterday to the St. Louis *Republican*, has a brother here, who says he had all the facilities for knowing what had occurred, but the only part of the news he confirms is that CUMMING had gone to Salt Lake City, and that a portion of the Mormons were disposed to peace. Not much, after all the fuss made. The Administration will not alter the plans concerning the new regiments in consequence of these reports.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S resolution calling for information relative to the affairs of the Tehuantepec Transit is a shot from SLOO, intended to prevent the signing of the contract to carry the mails over that route by the Tehuantepec Company, which was to have been done to-day. The contract obtained by the latter from the Mexican Government is claimed to be in fraud of the SLOO grant, and as such was protested against by Mr. FORSYTH. Senators BENJAMIN and SLIDELL are among the parties interested in the Tehuantepec Company's contract, against which SLOO is determined to make a desperate fight. The answer to MARSHALL'S resolution is looked for with great interest.

There has been a large arrival of New-York politicians, among whom are DEAN RICHMOND, Gov. CHURCH, and COMSTOCK, of the Albany *Argus*. A number of appointments and confirmations are to be looked after.

A lively debate took place to-day on the Appropriation bill. There was a very sharp passage between GLANCY JONES and SHERMAN, caused by the allusion of JONES to the fact that no Republican members have been invited to dine with the President this Winter.

In consequence of the attention directed towards the purchase of Lime Point, California, for Military purposes, the Secretary of War has directed the District-Attorney not to complete the purchase. Two hundred thousand dollars are thereby saved.

There was a trial at the Arsenal, to-day, of LEE'S new breech-loading cannon. Fifty rounds were fired, the gun exhibiting immense penetration and range. The official trial will take place in a few days. O.

The Late British Outrages—Government Action.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19.

The President sent a brief message to the Senate to-day, transmitting some documents in reply to a resolution heretofore adopted. The most interesting among them is a note to Lord NAPIER, dated May 4, in which Secretary CASS says that in his letter of the 10th inst., he alluded to the statements then appearing in the public journals, that a merchant vessel of the United States, the *N. B. Borden*, had been fired at and boarded by a British vessel-of-war, the *Styx*, off the coast of Cuba, and informed him that he had received no official information upon the subject, and therefore could say nothing as to the truth of the report; but that he had taken measures to ascertain whether such an occurrence had happened. He now transmitted to his Lordship a copy of a letter from the Collector of the Customs at Savannah, inclosing a statement of the Captain of the *N B. Borden*, by which it appears that an unjustifiable act of violence has been committed against a merchant vessel of the United State, to which the attention of Her Majesty's Government is requested, in the confident expectation that the act will be disavowed, and such measures adopted as are called for by the circumstances, and as will tend to prevent the recurrence of similar procedings hereafter.

Lord NAPIER replies, May 16, that he had the honor to receive Secretary CASS' letter, conveying an account of the circumstances which are alleged to have attended the boarding of the American vessel, *N. B. Borden*, by Her Majesty's steamer *Styx*. He says he has transmitted copies of Gen. CASS' communication to Her Majesty's Government and to the Commander-in Chief of Her Majesty's forces on the West India station.

GEN. CASS TO MR. DALLAS.

Gen. CASS writes to Mr. DALLAS May 12:

SIR: The accompanying papers, copies of the originals, which have just been received, will make known to you that another outrage has been committed against the rights of the United States by a British armed vessel, which calls for the immediate attention of the British Government.

I am persuaded that if the occurrences took place, as thus are stated, the conduct of the British officers will be disavowed and condemned.

I beg you would communicate to Lord MALMESBURY the earnest desire of the President that this practice, which seems to become more prevalent, of detaining and searching American vessels should be discontinued, and that the most peremptory order for that purpose should be given and enforced. Such a measure is called for by important considerations, which will readily occur to you.

While the Government is determined to use all proper exertions for the suppression of the slave-trade, it is not less desirous that the just immunities of vessels of the United States upon the ocean should be preserved, whatever may have been the true object of it.

If she had papers stating her American character, she was subject to neither search nor capture by the British cruiser. I do not doubt that the facts reported will be fully investigated by order of the British Government, and proper measures taken to prevent a recurrence of a similar act hereafter. I call your attention, also, to the circumstances reported by the Consul-General at Havana, showing the existence of a kind of police system, by which American vessels in that port are watched and interfered with, and have to request that you bring the matter to the attention of the Earl of MALMESBURY, with a view to the correction of the evil.

GENERAL CASS TO SECRETARY TOUCEY.

General CASS, in a letter to Secretary TOUCEY, May 13, communicates the statement of the Consul-General at Havana, relative to the aggressive outrages recently committed against a vessel of the United States. He adds that he is firmly persuaded that the British Government will not justify these acts, and that it is possible the proceedings in this case may not have been of the flagrant character presented; still the subject calls for the immediate attention of the Government, and Mr. DALLAS has been instructed to bring it to the consideration of the British Government, with a view to such action as the circumstances demand. Outrages of this nature against our vessels if longer continued, cannot fail to lead to most unpleasant consequences. It appears that several British armed vessels are cruising on the coast of Cuba, and that our merchant vessels are exposed to vexatious interruption by their interference. It is proper, therefore, a vessel should be dispatched with instructions to render prompt protection to all American vessels who need it. The forcible search by cruisers of that power on the high seas cannot be tolerated.

NAVAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The Secretary of the Navy wrote to the President on the 19th of May that the United States steamer *Fulton*, Capt. ALMY, had been ordered to cruise actively on the northern coast of Cuba, and take such measures as may be deemed necessary to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention from vessels of war of any other nation. Orders have been given for the preparation of the razee *Savannah* and brig *Dolphin* to join the Home Squadron for the purpose of cruising in the neighborhood of Cuba, and that the steam frigate Wabash now fitting out in New-York as the flag ship of the Mediterranean Squadron, has been directed to show her flag in those waters, and protect at all times the persons and property of American citizens.

GEN CASS TO MR. DALLAS.

Secretary CASS writing to Mr. DALLAS, May 18, informs him that various statements have been made in the public papers showing that there are cases of forcible detentions and searches of American vessels by British armed ships of war, in the Gulf of Mexico and adjoining seas. In every case where these reports have come to the knowledge of the State Department, application has been made immediately to the proper Collector to procure from the captain of the vessel a particular account of the outrage, with a view to make it the subject of reclamation upon the British Government.

Answers to some of these publications have been received, and copies of them, agreeable to the annexed list, are herewith transmitted for your information, as well as for your prompt action. You shall be kept advised of these assaults on our national rights.

In addition to these aggressions on the high seas, and indefensible act of violence against several of our merchant vessels, said to be eleven in number, a forcible entry and examination has been committed by a British armed steamer in the harbor of Sagua la Grande in the Island of Cuba. No authentic report has reached the Department with the exception of a letter from our Consul-General at Havana, and of which a copy is transmitted. Proper measures have been taken to procure all the necessary information, which will be forwarded you.

When all the facts have been ascertained, proper representations will be made without delay to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, against this search of American vessels by the naval force of another power, within the territorial jurisdiction of Spain. The Government of the United States is satisfied that the Government of that country will adopt the most efficient measures to protect their vessels resorting to Spanish ports, from lawless violence. Such protection they are entitled to; and if it is not secured elsewhere it must be found in the power of our own country.

Secretary CASS says he is not informed whether any injury was sustained in consequence of the proceedings against those vessels. If there were, it is expected it will be made good by the Spanish Government, or by means of its interposition with the Government of Great Britain.

These flagrant violations of the rights of the United States, he adds, have excited deep feeling through the country, and have attracted the attention of both Houses of Congress. Their continuance cannot fail to produce the most serious effect upon the relations of the countries. The President confidently believes that the British naval officers, in the adoption of these high-handed measures, have acted without the authority, and have mistaken the views of their Government.

But it is not less due to the United States that their conduct shall be disavowed and peremptory orders issued to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings. You will communicate to Earl MALMESBURY the reasonable expectation of the President that this subject shall receive the immediate attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and that the officers who have been guilty of these outrages shall be held properly responsible for their conduct, and that where pecuniary losses have been sustained the interested parties shall receive just compensation. You will invite the particular attention of Lord MALMESBURY to the occurrence at Sagua la Grande, and to the just expectation of the United States that the measure of redress adopted by the British Government upon this case will be such as to mark with its displeasure the conduct of the officers whose proceedings have given serious cause of offence to a friendly power, and to prevent similar interference hereafter.

EVIDENCE OF THE OUTRAGES.

Mr. BLYTH, Consul-General at Havana communicates to the State Department, under date of April 29, a statement of the capture of the schooner *Cortez*, of New-York, by the British gunboat *Forward* on or about the 15th of April, about half way between Havana and Matanzas. He says that for some time time past a number of British gunboats and large vessels have been active in cruising for slavers on the north and south side of the Island. Many complaints have been made by American masters that espionage has been exercised over their vessels both annoying and insulting in their character. The American brig *A. A. Chapman*, trading to New-Orleans, was thus annoyed on her last visit to Havana. Her commander complained, and expressed fears of being pursued and boarded. Similar complaints were made a few days after by Mr. SIMPSON, captain of the *Bounsville*, in the same trade. SAMUEL UEERHAM, of the bark *Glenburn* of Richmond, complained that he was stopped on the 15th April by the British steamer *Basilisk*, while on a voyage from Antwerp to Havana, and boarded by an officer, who stated that he had orders from the Admiral at Jamaica to board any vessel in the neighborhood of Cuba.

Several affidavits from passengers on board the schooner *Cortez* accompany Consul BLYTH'S letter, one of whom says he was robbed by the crew of the British gun-boat, the captain of which was drunk. There is also the evidence of the seamen, sustaining the facts alleged.

The documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BOYCE has made a report in the House from the Select Committee on the Tariff, &c. It takes the ground that the protective policy should be entirely abandoned, and that resort should be made, as early as practicable, to direct taxation, as a measure of economy. Articles of prime necessity should be taxed at the lowest rate of duty, and the burden thrown, as much as possible, on luxuries. The navigation laws should be so modified as not to require any portion of the officers and crews of American ships to be American seamen, and that American citizens shall be free to purchase and sail foreign ships on an entire equality with American built ships, and that the American coasting trade shall be open on terms of perfect equality to foreign built ships. The Committee say they do not entertain the hope that they can inaugurate a new policy now. Such radical changes must be the work of time. They do not, therefore, look so much to immediate practical results as to effect on public opinion, and thus ultimately insure the triumph of the principles they advocate. Mr. GARNETT does not concur in all the conclusions of the Committee.

There is an article in the *Union*, this morning, denying that Colonel KANE is a Commissioner of the Government to Utah. The article attracts a great deal of attention, and most persons believe that it embodies the views of the Administration about the late news.

The President of the United States has formally asked Congress for authority to contract a loan of Fifteen Millions of dollars for a term not exceeding ten years. The Senate Committee of Finance have the matter under consideration.

Mr. LORING entered upon his duties to-day as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19.

Mr. SEWARD presented concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, in favor of the Light House Board, and of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri's Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution that the President communicate all the correspondence concerning the arrest of General WILLIAM WALKER, and of the seizure of property belonging to persons under his command by Commodore PAULDING; also for information why certain correspondence on the subject was withdrawn from the files of the Navy Department.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, called for the Yeas and Nays on the question of taking up the bill for the improvement of the Harbor of Chicago, with the view of making it the test whether the Senate will take up the several other Harbor Appropriation Bills.

The motion was lost by a vote 34 against 22.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial from citizens of New-York, asking a pension for POLLY EGBERTSON, widow of a soldier who helped to capture General BURGOYNE.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial from the Board of Underwriters of Philadelphia, asking an appropriation for a Breakwater on Craco Shoal.

An adverse report was made by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, on the memorials of citizens of Maine, asking that the boundary between Maine and New-Brunswick be plainly marked.

A message was received from the President, inclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of British Aggressions in the Gulf of Mexico, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, offered a resolution inquiring if the Mexican Government had revoked the grant for a road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and, if so, that steps be taken to renew it.

The bill for the repeal of the fishery bounties act was taken up, and a discussion ensued on amendments to repeal the duties on salt and sugar.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. CHANDLER, DAVIS, SIMMONS, WILSON, SHIELDS, SUMNER and others, and the subject was finally disposed of as follows:

The amendment to the amendment repealing the duty on sugar, was lost—27 against 20.

The amendment itself, repealing the duty on salt was lost—41 against 18.

The bill being reported, Mr. WILSON moved that it do not take effect till the 31st December, 1862. Lost—30 against 26.

The bill was then passed by a final vote of 30 against 25. It takes effect Dec. 31, 1859.

The dissentients were:

Messrs. Allen, Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, King, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, Wilson.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Bates, Cameron, Fitch, Green, Kennedy, Reed, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull.

The Homestead bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. POLK, of Missouri.

Some verbal amendments were agreed to, but without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, the Committee on Elections were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Mr. BROOKS, contesting the seat of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland.

Mr. HARRIS gave notice that he would, to-morrow, call up the Ohio contested case.

On motion of Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for all the information in his possession relative to the Sloo-Tehuantepec grant, including the instructions to Minister FORSYTH on the subject, and whether the grant has passed into the hands of other parties under the advice of the President, and whether any mail contract has been made, and if so, to whom and on what security.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print 200,000 copies of the agricultural part of the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office. He said it would cost 50 or 60 cents a volume.

On motion of Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, the further consideration of the Fort Snelling Report was postponed until next Wednesday.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Indiana, from the Committee on Printing, called up the resolutions modifying former orders, so that no extra copies of the volume of the charts of the Pacific Railroad Survey be printed for distribution; that the printing of the volume comprising the narrative of the expedition under Governor STEVENS be suspended until the further order of the House; and that three thousand instead of ten thousand extra copies of the second volume of EMORY'S Mexican Boundary Survey be printed. Mr. NICHOLS said the Committee only proposed to suspend work not commenced nor under contract. The action proposed would save three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 115 against 65.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved an amendment, reducing the appropriation for repairs of the President's house, furniture, improvement of grounds, &c., from $12,000 to $4,000. He was opposed to indirectly increasing the salary of the President, while willing to do so in a direct way.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, remarked Mr. SHERMAN was particularly hostile to the White House, from which he inferred that he never expected to occupy it himself. The gentleman had indulged in a fling at the President only because the President had not invited him to dinner. He begged to assure the gentleman, in order to ease his conscience, that the dinner to which he (JONES) was, and to which Mr. SHERMAN was not invited, was not paid for out of the public expenditures. He would never flinch from defending the President, who was one of the purest men who ever presided over the country. [Laughter.] That was the answer of the Black Republicans. [Renewed laughter on that side.]

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, said it was a remarkable spectacle for the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to denounce a member and cast imputations on his private character, because the latter had, in pursuance of his privilege, moved to reduce this appropriation. It was singular that the Chairman could not produce a better argument than one which was unbecoming to any member of the body.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, wished to know whether these proceedings were in order?

The Chairman said both gentlemen were out of order.

Mr. SHERMAN, in reply to Mr. JONES, said that the latter's interpretation as to his motives in moving the reduction of the appropriation was entirely unfounded. He did not seek to attack the President's private character. He spurned the imputation. As to the remark concerning the invitation to dinner, it was beneath the dignity of a gentleman. He had acted in the performance of his constitutional duty, and cared not for the President or the friend here speaking in his behalf.

Mr. JONES said a few nights ago the gentleman from Ohio, during a call of the House, offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest him, by name, because he happened to be dining with the President. The salary of the President began in this way? WASHINGTON said he would take no salary, but would keep a regular account of his expenses. He rendered an account for $25,000 per annum, and this became the fixed salary. Every dollar for heating the house, gas light, etc., which had been added was not for the benefit of the President, but for Members of Congress, and officers of the Government, and the accommodation of the public.

The amendment was not adopted.

The bill was amended somewhat in Committee and reported to the House. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19.

No. 4—THOMAS A. SNOW *et al.* Managers of the Ocean Towboat Company, and Owners of the Steam Towboat *Star, et al. vs.* CHARLES WILL, *et al.* Owners of the ship *Ocean Queen*, and the Trustees, claimants and owners of the steamship *Crescent City*. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 11—ROBERT TAYLOR'S adminstrator, *vs.* NATHAN T. CARRYL. Error to the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs.

No. 76.—John H. Ahl *vs.* Roswell B. Johnson.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Minnesota. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to enter a decree affirming the decree of the District Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 80.—George R. Sampson, *et al.*, from Sampson & Tappan, *vs.* Charles H. Peaslee.—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs.

Nos. 86 and 87—JOHN S. WILLIAMS *vs.* ROBERT OLIVER, executors, and ROBERT OLIVER'S excutors *vs.* JOHN S. WILLIAMS. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court, with costs.

Nos. 92 and 95—JOHN GOODING'S administrators *vs.* ROBERT OLIVER'S executors, and ROBERT OLIVER'S executors *vs.* JOHN GOODING'S administrators. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 94—James Marks *vs.* Michael Dixon *et al.*—Decree affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court, with costs.

No. 97—James Barton *vs.* Robert Forsyth.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court confirming the judgment of said Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 102—David Moreland *vs.* Jeremiah Page.—Error to the Supreme Court of Iowa. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 104—Enos McFaul *vs.* James C. Ramsay.—Error to the District Court of Iowa. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Court, with costs and interest.

No. 107—Thomas McCargo *vs.* John L. Chapman.—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 108—Wm. Holcomb *vs.* John McKusick, *et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Minnesota. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

Ex parte in the matter of Franklin Ransom, *et al.*, *vs.* The Mayor of New-York.—Motion for rule on the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, that the facts presented are not such as entitles the plaintiff to the rule prayed for, and therefore the motion must be denied.

The Court then adjourned for the time and place appointed by law.

Departure of the Europa.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, sailed at noon, with 19 passengers for Liverpool, and 14 for Halifax, and nearly $400,000 in specie.

Among the passengers by the *Europa* are Madame LA GRANGE and two children, Signor RENCONI, Signor TIBERINI, and Capt. HASSAN BEY.

Accident on the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, May 19.

The New-York Express train on the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, which left Suspension Bridge yesterday morning at 20 minutes to 6 o'clock, ran off the track a half mile west of Penn Yan Station.

The accident was caused by the equalizing bar on the tender breaking, which fell on the track, thereby throwing the baggage and two passenger cars off the track, stripping the latter of their seats.

The following persons were injured:

Mr. W. E. BIRD, of New-York—badly cut in the face, but no bones broken. He is on his way to New-York to day.

GEO. WALTERS, brakeman—cut above his eye.

MRS. HURD and MRS. WYMANS, mother of MRS. HURD, slightly bruised.

A physician from Illinois—wrist dislocated.

A lady from Addison—slightly cut in the face.

All the injured have returned to their respective homes.

Movements of the Turkish Admiral.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 19.

The Turkish Admiral and suite visited the Navy-Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, where they were received by a salute. They partook of a collation at the house of the commandant, and afterwards dined at Rockingham House, the Mayor presiding. The Turks expressed themselves greatly pleased with the yard, especially with the three-decker *Franklin*, which they examined throughout.

Lieutenant HASSAN EFFENDI leaves here in the *Europa* to-day, to obtain further instruction from the Sultan.

The Admiral remains a few days in Boston, from whence he goes to Niagara Falls and other places of interest in the country.

The Troy Conference.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Wednesday, May 19.

The annual session of the Troy Conference commences here to-day. About two hundred and fifty delegates are present.

The Atlanta and Westernport at Charleston

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 18.

The screw-steamship *Atlanta*, from New-York and *Westernport*, from Baltimore, both of Cromwell's line, arrived here this morning.

Death of Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

St. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 19.

The *Republican* has received a dispatch announcing the death of General PERSIFER F. SMITH, the commander of the Utah forces, at the head-quarters at Fort Leavenworth, at 12½ o'clock on Sunday night.

The officers of the steamer *Dickey*, just arrived at Boonville, report that the remains of General SMITH were to leave Leavenworth for the East on Wednesday. General HARNEY succeeds to the command.

Pennsylvania State Canals.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, May 19.

The State Canals were formally transferred to the Danbury and Erie Railroad Company to-day. The Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact.

Capture of Inkpaduta.

PRAIRIE DU CHEIN, WIS., Wednesday, May 19.

The St. Peters *Free Press* announces the capture of INKPADUTA, whose band committed numerous murders in the Southern part of Minnesota last Summer.

The Exchange Bank of Murfreesboro', Tenn

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 19.

The bills of the Exchange Bank of Murfreesboro' Tenn., are rejected by the Nashville Banks.

The Montgomery at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 18.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived from New-York at noon to-day.

BURIAL OF HENRY WM. HERBERT.

Funeral Rites Denied Him—Public Sentiment at Newark.

The remains of HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, the "Frank Forrester" of the periodicals, whose suicide we announced Monday, were, yesterday, interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J. Mr. MILES P'ANSON, the personal friend and neighbor of the wretched man during the latter part of his life, came to this City, yesterday morning, and prepared to convey the body to Newark. The remains having been placed in a coffin a hearse was procured, and at 3½ o'clock P. M., accompanied by a few friends, including Mr. P'ANSON and Mr. PHILIP H. ANTHON, who was with HERBERT in his last moments, crossed the Jersey City Ferry and proceeded by the turnpike—nine miles—to Newark. As soon as the hearse and carriages crossed the Passaic river and entered Newark (at 5 o'clock) other carriages, containing friends of the deceased, fell into line behind them, and the whole *cortège* proceeded slowly towards "The Cedars," the late residence of Mr. HERBERT, two miles above the centre of the City. "The Cedars" is the name of a romantic spot imbedded in foliage, through which here and there glimpses of a latticed Gothic cottage are visible like the wicker-work of a basket filled with flowers and half buried in verdure. The property—only an acre of ground—was many years ago deeded in trust to the use of Mr. HERBERT, to revert to his only son after the death of the father. The cottage is a small one, but is, as its owner was, of eccentric construction. It is partially surrounded with piazzas, with balustrades of untrimmed cedar boughs interlaced, among which various clinging vines creep in and out. A bay window on one side of the house, looking down upon the Passaic river, to which the green lawn slopes, has panels beneath the sashes bearing curious carved heraldic insignia; the room within was that in which Mr. HERBERT was accustomed to entertain his friends. Next this is the library in which he immured himself when engaged in writing; a pair of stag's antlers ornamented the top of the piazza in front. The walls of another room were hung with guns and sabres and other weapons, and in another empty goblets and filled decanters were always kept standing in expectation of convivial guests. In every convenient nook of the grounds was a dog-kennel, and each, during the life of Mr. HERBERT, had an occupant. The lower floor of the house was thrown open yesterday; the furniture had all been removed by one Mr. STOUGHTENBURGH, to whom Mr. HERBERT was largely indebted, and to whom he had given permission to take possession. When the funeral procession arrived the grounds were already quite full of people; the neighbors had assembled in great numbers. The coffin was placed in a small room,—all the rooms are small,—in the centre of the house, a portion of the lid was removed, and all who desired to look for the last time upon the face of the dead were invited to do so.

One by one the spectators pressed forward, looked at the pallid face a moment, and passed on. No one, so far as we observed, exhibited more than the ordinary emotion occasioned by the sight of a corpse, with the exception of an old Irish woman, who lived near "The Cedars," and had become familiar with the face of Mr. HERBERT while living. We saw no one shed tears. Most of those present seemed to have come thither for the purpose merely of gratifying their own curiosity. Yet the scene was a solemn one, and no one seemed disposed to speak in that presence slightingly of the dead or lightly of the occasion which brought them together.

The coffin,—a plain mahogany coffin,—although Mr. HERBERT had expressed his desire to be buried in a coffin of oak,—bore a silver plate with the simple inscription,

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT,
Aged 51 Years.

The countenance of the deceased was not at all changed; his eyes were gently closed, his expression composed. He wore a white shirt with a black neckcloth and standing collar.

After all had taken a final view of him, the Rev. JOHN SHACKLEFORD, Rector of the Episcopal "House of Prayer" at Newark,—the same cleryman who united Mr. HERBERT to his last wife,—addressed those who were in the room, and said he regretted the circumstances under which he attended there,—in an official capacity, but not to perform an official duty,—but as a friend of Mr. HERBERT'S he was glad to be reckoned among them. All who were present might not be aware that the Church whose minister he was forbade him to perform the funeral service in a case like the present one. This was the case, however, and he was compelled to act in accordance with the law of the Church. He regretted this the more because he was the friend of the unfortunate deceased, whose faults he was sure were all on the surface and whose virtues were more numerous than was generally known.

Mr. HERBERT himself knew that the service of the Church could not be read for him, and did not expect that it would be. All that his friends desired was that those present should follow the remains slowly and silently to the grave and see them slowly and silently interred. He hoped God would have mercy upon the deceased and upon them all.

Some of the friends of Mr. HERBERT were desirous that the ritual should be read by another clergyman—Rev. H. B. SHERMAN, of Christ Church, (Episcopalian,) Bellville—who claimed that the rules of the Church required that only a few sentences of it should be omitted at the funerals of persons who had laid violent hands upon themselves; but Messrs. ANTHON and P'ANSON, who were the most intimate friends of the deceased, thought the service had better be omitted. Mr. SHACKLEFORD had consulted with Bishop DOANE on the subject, and the latter declared that the Church forbade the service. The consultation on this subject between the friends of the deceased took place, of course, before the body was brought in.

At the close of Mr. SHACKLEFORD'S remarks the coffin was borne through the back door, followed by the spectators and friends. The procession passed through the gate by which the grounds of Mount Pleasant Cemetery, adjoining "The Cedars," is entered.—It was at this gate that HERBERT parted with his wife, and kissed her for the last time, and here, as he avowed in one of his letters, he had intended to die,—and proceeded slowly to the lot of Mr. P'ANSON, in which HERBERT had expressed a desire to be buried. The body was slowly lowered into the grave, around which, with hats off, the crowd gathered; the friends of the unfortunate man threw green twigs, which they had obtained at "The Cedars," upon the coffin, straw was placed on it to deaden the sound of the descending clods of earth, and then four grave-diggers, with professional rapidity and stolidity, filled up the grave. The crowd quickly dispersed, the carriages rolled away, the hearse and the friends from New-York returned home, and the Cemetery and those who slept there were as quiet as HERBERT, when living, had often known it to be when, as was his wont, he crossed it obliquely on his way from "the Cedars" to the City.

The feelings with regard to Mr. HERBERT among the people of Newark are not so rancorous as one would imagine from the tenor of his letters. He had few friends there and a great many creditors; he spoke freely his mind and thus made many enemies; he had had personal rencontres in Newark; his dissipated habits lost him the respect of all; and the stories concerning his ill treatment of his wife had not increased his popularity; yet his acquaintances at Newark, looking back upon his career from a standpoint this side of its wretched and abrupt termination, seem to pity more than they condemn him. Many stories of his eccentric conduct are told by good wives in the neighborhood. The hostess of the tavern by the railway relates with unctuous emphasis how he ridiculed, in articles which he wrote for the newspapers, the conduct of a certain tailor and butcher who were judges at a fair at which her daughter contested for an equestrian prize and won it, but the judges awarded her the second prize instead of the first, just because she was only 10 years old. Another kind lady tells of the demand for an apology which HERBERT made to a man whose wife had laughed at his fierce moustache; he went to the store which the husband kept, and when the latter refused to apologize, sprang over the counter, and would, the lady devoutly believed, have injured him very severely but for the timely interference of mutual friends. Others speak wonderingly of his appearance and *outré* dress—of his sporting predilections,—he always had several hounds at his heels,—of his studious application when he was studious,—he positively refused to see a lady who had come at his invitation all the way from New-York to see him, because he was engaged in his study when she arrived; but the romance of his marriage is most eagerly gossiped out to strangers: Last November, as the story goes, he stood talking with a friend in Fifth-avenue, and saw a lady pass, who attracted his attention. The "Bread or Work" excitement was at this time at its height; suddenly two cadaverous ruffians rushed by, and one of them struck the lady in the face, saying, "What right have you got to wear fine clothes?" She screamed—HERBERT rushed to the rescue, demolished the ruffians, accompanied the lady to the Brevoort House, where she resided, gave her his card, received her thanks, and learned that her name was MISS ADELE R. BUDLONG, and that she lived in Rhode Island.

A correspondence was opened, a courtship followed and about three months after (Feb. 16) they were married, only six gentlemen besides the bride's brother and mother being present at the ceremony. The separation which followed, some say, was brought about by the calumny of a third person—a lady—as HERBERT himself asserted, others think that MRS. HERBERT became disgusted with her husband from other causes: the exact truth will probably never be known. The dog "Vixen,"—a black-and-tan terrier,—of which HERBERT was very fond, and which he mentioned in one of his last letters, is in the possession of Mr. THOMAS KINNEY, of Newark, editor of the *Advertiser*.

MRS. HERBERT was not present at the funeral. She has but few acquaintances at Newark, and no one could tell us of her whereabouts. It was rumored that she went to an adjoining State to get a divorce; her husband applied to a higher tribunal. The lady, it is said, is only 20 years old. "The Cedars," which has already been unoccupied for about three weeks, is beginning to wear a desolate appearance. Little children who have to pass it after night-fall walk more rapidly as they near it, and break into a run before they get by; old women in the neighborhood vow they would not live in it for several mundane planets; already it is pointed at as the haunted house of Newark.

Mr. Herbert's Library—Note from Mr. Picton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Having observed in several journals accounts that the late Mr. HERBERT has secured his principal creditors by a lien upon his library, I am compelled to announce the somewhat disagreeable fact that the library at the Cedars is the property of my wife. The fact will be patent to any one from an examination of the books, as my name or armorial bearings appears in a majority of the volumes. Some time ago Mr. HERBERT called upon me and informed me that he had mortgaged my library to a gentleman of Newark, and that to reobtain the property I could take proceedings at replevin. As I presume no honorable man will lend himself to the perpetration of an outrage, I request publicity to be given this notice in order to prevent the sale or transfer of volumes which were merely loaned to a friend, who for fifteen years has done little more than to abuse my better nature.

I am aware that it is disagreeable to awaken suspicions as to the integrity of a person deceased, still, as I cannot afford to sacrifice that which may be deemed my capital in trade, I beg to caution any person against the purchase of the volumes I so incautiously trusted to a friend, in order that he might avail himself of those advantages which their deprivation will deny unto me. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS PICTON.

WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1858.

More Last Works of Mr. Herbert.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 19, 1858.

Although unwilling to use the deeply regretted occasion of H. W. HERBERT'S death to intrude upon you that which would savor of a business advertisement, I would ask you to correct the error which has appeared in your paper of this date, in regard to the "last work" of that gifted man, by inserting the following statement:

On Saturday morning, May 15, Mr. HERBERT delivered to me the last chapters of a manuscript work entitled, "*Hints to Horse-keepers*," accompanied by his *last work* as an artist, viz: a portrait of a Clydesdale stallion, exquisitely drawn by himself on wood, as frontispiece to the work.

At my suggestion he commenced to write an appendix on the care of the Harness and Carriage, leaving my office about 10 A. M., with the promise to complete it by Monday morning.

Respectfully, A. O. MOORE.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Visitation of American Vessels by British Cruisers.

History of Negotiations Between the British and American Governments on this Subject.

The recent proceedings of British cruisers upon our coast, in arresting and examining vessels carrying the American flag, for the purpose of determining by their papers their nationality, has drawn public attention afresh to the position hitherto assumed by the two Governments upon this subject. It is scarcely necessary to say that the right of search now in question is entirely different from the right of search which led to the War of 1812, and that the two must not be confounded in any discussion or consideration of the subject. The former was the right, asserted and exercised by Great Britain, of boarding American vessels, mustering their crews and taking away any British-born subjects who might be found among them. It was mainly in resistance to this pretension,—which was founded upon the doctrine that no subject of Great Britain could alienate himself or free himself from the duties of that character,—that the War of 1812 was waged and although nothing was said of this right in the Treaty of Peace, it has never since that time been practically asserted or exercised towards any American vessel.

The right of search now in controversy is merely the right of visiting a ship and examining her papers, to determine her right to the flag she may carry at her masthead:—and it grew out of the abolition of the Slave-trade. The United States, it will be remembered, was the first power of Christendom to provide for the extinction of this traffic. Subsequently, the movement received the impulse of British philanthropy. The cry of abolition became the most popular with which the English politician could enter upon a Parliamentary canvass. As the cause of constitutional freedom darkened in Europe, the entire energy of British policy was apparently directed to the extinguishment of the negro traffic; and her diplomacy was confined to securing treaties with friendly governments tributary to this benevolent object. The earliest advance on the subject made to the Government of the United States occurred during the second term of President MONROE. Mr. RUSH was Minister at the Court of St. James; Mr. CANNING, the accomplished scholar, wit and orator, the English Foreign Secretary. The treaty framed by these able negotiators established a prohibitory maritime police, extending not only to the coast of Africa, but to that of America, North and South, and embracing a mutual right for the cruisers of either nation to overhaul the merchantmen of the other, and

States was invited to join in a treaty which should make the right mutual. A similar invitation Mr. VAN BUREN had already promptly rejected; and as promptly disallowed an agreement to that effect which the officers of the American and English squadrons on the African stations had entered into for their own convenience. Upon the displacement of the Whigs in 1841, and the accession of Lord ABERDEEN to the Foreign Office, that statesman at once corroborated the position of Lord PALMERSTON, by a communication to Mr. STEVENSON, dated October 13. His language, referring to the Quintuple Treaty, which he found ready for signature in the files of the office, was:

"The present happy concurrence of the States of Christendom in this great object, not merely justifies, but *renders indispensable* the right now claimed and exercised—"

To wit, the right to *visit* and examine the papers of American vessels. For while Scottish caution dictated to the new Minister that it would never do to insist upon the pretensions of the audacious PALMERSTON, his Scottish shrewdness indicated an indirect path to the same result. We disavow, he substantially said, all right to search a vessel in time of peace; the law of nations is unmistakable upon that point. We have no right to set foot upon an American vessel as such; but we have a right to deny that she is such, or, rather, we are not to recognize her as such until we have examined her papers. This examination we term a VISIT; if pushed further, it becomes a SEARCH, from the exercise of which we are restrained by every law and every consideration. Adopting this pettifogging, which left everything at the discretion of irresponsible swaggerers in charge of her Majesty's ships-of-war, Lord ABERDEEN urged forward the Treaty. It was signed by the plenipotentiaries of the five Great Powers on the 20th December, 1841. It provided for a joint surveillance over the slave-trade. A wide zone of the Atlantic, extending from Patagonia to the Carolinas, was declared to be "suspicious ground," upon the whole of which, embracing the American as well as the African shores, a vigilant police was to be maintained. A mutual right of search was established; in short, its conditions were so adroitly arranged as to insure to the Power possessing the most powerful marine a substantial sovereighty and custody of the great Atlantic highway, over which the entire shipping of the world is obliged to pass. England, it is needless to say, was that leading Power. As an operative instrument, the treaty evidently depended upon the moral effect it might produce upon the American Government; for neither Russia, Austria nor Prussia was engaged in the Slave-trade, or was required to aid actively in its suppression. The adhesion of France was, however, of practical importance, and, unfortunately, it was not in the power of M. GUIZOT, who had signed the treaty, to procure its ratification. Indeed, one of the first acts of the Chambers, upon meeting, in December, 1841, was to pass a resolution, almost unanimously, condemning the compact. The resolve, moved by M. LEFEVRE, was as follows:

"We have also the confidence, that, in granting its concurrence to the suppression of a criminal traffic, your Government will know how to preserve from every attack the interest of our commerce, and the independence of our flag."

On the heels of this unanimous vote, came a phamphlet, able and vigorous, and written by the present Secretary of State, then our Envoy at Paris. It was entitled "An Examination of the Question now in discussion between the American and British Governments concerning the Right of Search, by an American, Paris, January 2, 1842." The plans and purposes of the British Government were minutely dissected in this capital State paper; and its purely philanthropic aims discredited. Almost at the same moment the Message of President TYLER, with the emphatic assertion of the indisposition of this Government to submit to the new maritime law, reached France. The Treaty was at once abandoned. A letter of Gen. CASS, of February 13, 1842, to M. GUIZOT, was not needed to seal its doom. As a formal matter it had to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly; but, both in the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies, it was found to be hopelessly unpopular.

On December 16, 1841, Mr. EDWARD EVERETT replaced Mr. STEVENSON, at London. He found a reply of the latter to the letter of Lord ABERDEEN, of October 13, without answer. The answer came presently after. Not only did it disclaim all responsibility for the extreme opinions of Lord PALMERSON, but even evinced a decided modification of tone from that of his lordship's former letter. It confined the right even of visit, to vessels of extremely suspicious character, in the suspected vicinage itself; and intimated that since February, 1841, the African fleet had been instructed not to interfere with vessels bearing the American flag, although *known to be engaged* in the Slave-trade. Mr. EVERETT was also enabled to procure ample indemnity for two or three vessels which the British cruisers had overhauled and detained. Such was the state of the question, when Lord ASHBURTON arrived in Washington, in April, 1842, empowered to adjust all outstanding issues between the two Governments. The fruit of his visit was the Treaty of August 9, by which the Northeastern Boundary was adjusted, the extradition of criminals arranged, and provision made for terminating the Slave-trade. No mention, not a word, was inserted in regard to the "right of search." It was simply agreed that the United States should maintain a squadron on the African coast for the suppression of the traffic, and should join in expostulating, if need were, with the Spanish and Brazilian Governments for permitting the importation of slaves. To those who had felt warmly upon the subject of British pretensions, this omission seemed unpardonable. It is a chronic habit of General CASS to feel warmly upon all subjects where England is a party. Even after officially announcing his intention to relinquish his mission, and return to the United States, he could not, upon receiving a copy of the Treaty, refrain from recording, in the form of a dispatch, his mortification at the absence of a distinct abandonment of the right of search; and protesting against a final adjustment, which left the most important topic in dispute unadjusted. "Why," passing over this vital and momentous topic, asked the General, "have you inserted an obligation to do that for the suppression of the Slave-trade which you have been actually doing for years, and which your own laws oblige you to do? Why have you committed yourself to entangling engagements with European powers, thereby entering into a diplomatic system from which it has been the traditional policy of our Government to stand aloof?" An angry correspondence, angry and denunciatory at least on Mr. WEBSTER'S part, was the progeny of this dispatch, which only ended after several conflicts on the floor of the Senate, wherein the dispassionate generally deemed that the great New-Englander fell short of a fair and final self-justification.

Experience has shown that it would have been wiser to have made the obnoxious right, or claim to right, a subject of definite convention at the time. While the traffic between Africa and Brazil has declined, and indeed, almost wholly ceased to exist, it has acquired new vitality between Africa and Cuba. The cost of labor in that island, has proved a strong temptation to the cupidity of adventurers. Cargoes of slaves have been landed with increasing frequency. The Spanish Government, and its officers in Cuba, are more than suspected of encouraging the trade. Foreigners resort to American ports, procure vessels to be built for the service, or buy up old ones; carry them beyond the United States before placing upon them the apparatus betraying their business and destination; and we presently hear of an American vessel having landed its load of negroes in some of the cayos of the island. Companies are formed among the planters themselves, to obtain and equip these vessels. Ordinarily fast sailers, they elude the vigilance and pursuit of the coast-guard, and only discharge their living freight when accomplices on shore are prepared to expedite and conceal the transaction. It is said that one such cargo has been discharged upon American soil within the last twelve months. Under these circumstances, the Government of England has held it advisable not only to transfer the theatre of its inspection to the neighborhood of the two Spanish islands, thus approaching and occupying ground perpetually crossed by American merchantmen, but there to employ excessive vigilance in its watch. The consequence is constant interference with our mercantile marine. Vessels passing to or from the Gulf of Mexico, and actually within sight of our shore, have been brought to by a cannon-shot visited, their officers rudely treated, and only sent on their way after serious detention. These outrages have recurred with augmented frequency since 1852. It seems as if, relinquishing the practical enforcement of her claim to the right of search upon the African coast, the British Government, to render it insufferably offensive to our people, had resolved to exercise it in our own waters, and indiscriminately. Case after case has recently occurred compelling public attention to the subject, while attention is also compelled to the fact that, while thus impertinently busy in suppressing the Cuban trade in African slaves, Great Britain is largely interested in the purchase and sale of Chinese and Hindostanee slaves, or Coolies, and in abetting a new form of negro slave-trade upon which the Government of France has lately embarked. Viewing these suspicious indications of insincerity, along with the known anxiety of England to baffle any American movement for the annexation of Cuba, and the vexatious behavior of her cruisers, the American public has made up its mind to be vehemently dissatisfied with the existing state of things and to take some step for settling effectively this controverted right of search. Opportunely, the old and able opponent of the right happens to fill the State Department; and again opportunely, the British Minisier, Lord NAPIER, has found it expedient to remind this Government, and not without a dash of officiousness, of its neglected duties in regard to the Slave-traffic. In his dispatch of April 10, ult., Gen. CASS replies to these instances. He reviews the history of the Search question from 1841 downwards; admits that from 1842 until quite recently there had been a virtual suspension of the exercise of the right; but dwells with much energy upon the late outrages, and trusts

"That such instructions will be issued by your Government to the British naval officers employed upon this service as will prevent all interference with American merchant vessels, and thus prevent the recurrence of those causes of complaint, which, during almost twenty years, have been often the subject of remonstrance on the part of this Government."

The reply of Lord NAPIER to this dispatch is either not written or not yet published. Possibly, in the retirement of Lord PALMERSTON more moderate counsels will prevail, as they did in 1841, and the right be practically abandoned. Not, however, without an elaborate discussion, from which Secretary CASS is obviously not inclined to shrink. It will be no fault of the veteran, indeed, if his administration be not distinguished by a conclusive adjustment of this troublesome question; a question which, in different shapes, has haunted and vexed our diplomacy for half a century. It will be a specific glory to lay a ghost which defied the exorcism of a CLAY and a WEBSTER. It will be a triumphant crown to the long controversy of the General with the latter, thus to reduce his arguments to practice.

In anticipation of this result, let us lay out for the use of the reader the weapons that will be called into play in the course of this diplomatic tilt.

On the side of Great Britain, it will be alleged that the African Slave-trade has increased, is increasing, and ought to be extinguished. It can only be done by the vigilance of the Anti-Slave trade cruisers, in noting narrowly the character of all vessels approaching the slave-coast of Africa, or entering the keys of Cuba. The American flag is abused for the protection of the traffic, and therefore American vessels are obnoxious to peculiarly severe scrutiny. If, then, the right to visit, which you persist in regarding as equivalent to the right to search, be denied us, how are we to ascertain whether the flag is abused or not? Will not the guilty at once resort to that shelter as an effectual screen against detection? May not English cruisers be often deterred by this practice from overhauling their own national vessels so disguised? How, in fact, without this aid can the Slave-trade treaties be executed? Are you quite sure that the policy of your Government is not prompted by a secret desire to defeat these treaties, and permit a reopening of the Slave-trade on your own shores?

The American answer is, that if the Slave-trade treaties cannot be exercised without this practice, so much the worse for the treaties. While we join in deploring the existence of that traffic, and the injury it inflicts upon the African race, we cannot forget what is due to the other and more civilized races of mankind, nor sacrifice the freedom of American soil to secure freedom for that of Africa. For, by universal consent of maritime authorities, the deck over which floats the American flag is, upon the high seas, American soil. The sanctity of this soil we cannot permit to be violated upon any pretence whatever. True, it may subserve the ends of human justice to allow the slave-trader to be pursued even into the shadow of any particular flag. It is equally true that it would in myriads of cases subserve the same ends, if the fugitive criminal upon land, escaping from one State, could be pursued and arrested by the officers of justice upon the soil of another. But no power on earth concedes this right to another. So jealous is each in this regard, that even between the States of this confederacy, the warrant of one is not permitted to run upon the soil of its neighbors. We claim the same immunity for the territory which the American flag marks as ours upon the high seas, as we claim for the soil of the Union. Slave-trade is piracy; but we should never permit British arms to pursue and capture pirates upon our shores, however much any specific case of the sort might promote the interests of justice, and we cannot permit a corresponding act of invasion to be perpetrated at sea. We claim that our flag exempts us from search; and appeal to the entire code of maritime law for authority. So careful have we ourselves been in the observance of the principle towards others, that when our war-vessels have been sent to cruise among the Antilles in pursuit of pirates, they have been emphatically instructed to overhaul no vessel which did not wear our bunting. Nor do we admit that nothing less than a visit and inspection can enable your cruisers to distinguish the nationality of a vessel, or discriminate its character. The practiced eye of the mariner seldom fails to judge the origin of a ship from its hull and rig; and its innocence or guilt from its behavior in the presence of the examining cruiser. The instances where this description of scrutiny is inadequate are rare; and we hold better that such rare cases should occur, than that the maritime rights of all the nations of the world, possessing less potent navies than that of Great Britain, should be trampled under foot. If, in short, eighteen years ago, we stood ready to oppose even with arms, the exercise of this unfair principle, when it was applied to our insignificant trade upon the coast of Africa, how much more strenuously shall we oppose it, when brought to our very doors, and exercised upon the main body of our commerce And, if we are to talk of suspicions, have we not much greater reason to believe, in the presence of British traffic in Coolies, and British indorsement of negro apprenticeship, that a desire to defeat imaginery designs of our people upon Cuba, and not love of the African, is at the bottom of this officious and troublesome zeal? Or, are you prepared to carry out the principle, by permitting American cruisers to line the coast of China, and stop and search vessels bearing the Union Jack for in-going opium, which the laws of China and your treaties with her forbid; or for out-going Coolies, whose wrongs cry to heaven as loudly as those of the African?

Why not, then, asks the Briton, by way of replication, why not enter into a treaty rendering the right mutual, as other nations of Christendom have been ready to do?

Why not, inquires the American, in his rejoinder, establish a reciprocal right to pursue and capture fugitives, criminals or slaves, upon the soil of either Government? If you see any objection to permitting us to seize the run-away Sambo or Jack Sheppard in Canada, in exchange for an equivalent privilege on American soil, that objection applies to the right you desire to exercise upon our shipping. But above and beyond that, we have no intention of departing from the established policy of our Government, which forbids the formation of such pacts with European powers. The Slave-trade clause in the Ashburton Treaty *was* a departure from that policy; and we are disposed to let it remain exceptional. Equally anomalous was the complicity of this Government, under Mr. WEBSTER'S auspices, with the triple intervention in Haytian affairs; but as we are not likely to repeat that error, admitting the right of European States to join us in adjusting cis-Atlantic questions, so we shall carefully avoid any repetition of the other. And, after all, would not the reciprocity established by such a treaty be purely imaginary? Does any one believe that a single English merchantman would be searched by an American cruiser, where a hundred would be overhauled, delayed, and ill-treated by the British?

Such are the arguments. The reader can balance them at his leisure.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Nicaragua Resolutions—The Montgomery Press and the Convention Proceedings, &c.

From Our Own Reporter.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, May 14, 1858.

The Southern Commercial Convention closed its session to-day, and I venture to assert that never in the history of Southern Conventions was there witnessed such an exhibition of low, contemptible demagogueism and political cant. These assemblages seem to be degenerating, both in the character of their aims and purposes, as they move southward. From being commercial conventions, they have become political conventions, prostituted to the base purposes of promoting the ambitious aims of some political demagogue of the place in which they are held. As I anticipated at the outset, the discussion of the Slave-trade question was continued to the very close of the session of this Convention, terminating in an order to lay the subject on the table and print the reports submitted by Mr. SPRATT, of South Carolina, and Mr. YANCEY, of this city. The former of these reports proposed a revival of the Slave-trade, the latter a mere removal of the existing prohibitory laws upon that subject. The further consideration of the whole matter was reserved for the next Convention, to be held at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in May next. So that nothing has been done, save the delivery of windy speeches, without point and without aim. The whole thing was the most ridiculous farce I have ever seen played out.

How men of sense so far permit themselves to be duped as to be induced, year after year, to lend their sanction to a proceeding which has not the merit or dignity of a tangible aim or purpose, is a matter of surprise to me. I should have supposed that the fruitless result of the several conventions held hitherto, would have admonished them of the utter futility of their efforts to remedy so-called evils. But no; it would seem as though they regard the denunciations hurled forth against the North and the General Government, which they hold to be its agent, as an ample equivalent for the trouble and expense of attending these conventions. All that is attractive to them must necessarily lie in these features, for o- such are they mainly constituted.

The only speech delivered on the African Slave-trade question to-day, was one by Mr. SPRATT, the Chairman of the Committee that presented the report. The balance of the day was taken up in the discussion of mere local matters of no importance. The resolutions to which I referred in my last letter, relating to the Americanization of Mexico and Central America, were briefly considered and afterwards adopted. They contained severe denunciations of PAULDING for his arrest of General WALKER, declaring his course to be "illegal and disgraceful;" and asserting a purpose to make a similar act in future a cause of disunion and physical resistance. The Hon. PERCY WALKER, of Mobile, who offered the resolutions, advocated them briefly, and denounced Commodore PAULDING as a "disgraced man." Gen. WALKER was present during the decision, and seemed much pleased at the adoption of the resolutions. This expression of a purpose to resist any similar aggression on the part of the United States authorities, is indicative of an intention on the part of WALKER to resume operations, doubtless at no distant day, either against Nicaragua or Mexico. Such, at least, seems to be the prevailing impression here, and the action of the Convention to-day foreshadows clearly such a purpose. The vote upon the adoption of these resolutions was taken by States, and every State save South Carolina voted unanimously in the affirmative. The South Carolina delegation was almost fairly divided upon the question.

A series of resolutions introduced by Judge JONES of Georgia, recommending the Governors of each of the Southern States to call a Convention and appoint thereto a delegation from each State equal to its representation in Congress, with a view to devise some means to remedy the grievances of the South, and in case of a failure to determine such means, then to dissolve the Union, were laid upon the table. You will therefore see, that when the test is applied, these hot-headed Southerners do not come up to the mark.

The scenes at the close of the Convention were really amusing. It seems that a sum of money, amounting, I believe, to about $500, was raised by contributions on the part of the delegates, to defray the expense of printing the proceedings of the Convention. Its disposal was left with the Committee on Business, who, as I understand, were to make arrangements for publishing the proceedings. After defraying the expenses of printing, &c., a small surplus remained, and a controversy arose as to how it would be disposed of. Some were in favor of remitting it to the Mayor of Vicksburg to help to defray the expenses of the next Convention to be held there, and some for appropriating it for charitable purposes within the city of Montgomery. It was finally intrusted to the Secretary for distribution amongst the local papers, in consideration of the additional expense which they incurred in the publication of the proceedings. Two papers of the city, it appears, brought on a reporter named LORD, from Washington, and in view of the acquisition of what is considered here an extended report of the proceedings of the Convention, these papers contended through an advocate named BETHEA, whom they had on the floor, that the Convention should bear the expense which they had incurred by the employment of this reporter. BETHEA fought hard to have the money thus appropriated, and ultimately succeeded. Fancy a Press begging a Convention temporarily assembled here, to bear the expense of a reporter employed by the Press itself! Nor was that all. The publication of the proceedings for which the money was raised, contemplated the publication of the debates also; and the Committee who had the matter in charge took the estimates of the several newspaper proprietors for executing the printing. With two of them the idea was that the publication debates were to be comprehended in the contract, and their estimates accordingly; but another more shrewd than his competitors sent in a lower bid, with an intention, whatever might be the understanding of the Committee, to publish only the minutes. He knew it was a matter in reference to which there was no direct interest, and over which no supervision would be exercised, inasmuch, as there was no individual to whom the management of the affair would be committed. The idea of the cunning *Advertiser* man was, that the body would be dispersed to-morrow, and no one would hold him to account in case of a failure to comply with the terms of the arrangement. He was awarded an amount sufficient to defray the expense of publishing the debates, but it turns out, as I am informed, that he proposes to publish only the bare minutes, which in New-York would not cost more than $30; but for which I understand, he receives $300. The humbug will only be revealed when the pamphlet is out, and then there will be no remedy. The *Advertiser* man will have the money in his pocket, and no one of the several hundred delegates who contributed towards the enterprise will trouble himself about the matter. The indignation on the part of the defeated applicants of the rival newspapers was bitter, and warm denunciations were proclaimed against the perpetration of this low trick.

I refer to these facts to show to what base, contemptible purposes these Conventions are prostituted, and the uses to which they are brought in other collateral connections are no less disgusting and degrading. They furnish jobs for unprincipled prowling newspaper proprietors, and occasions for political demagogues to make local capital. Such, in truth, seems to be the uses to which they are prostituted.

The city is quite dull to-night, almost all the delegates having left. I, too, shall leave to-morrow morning, and rest assured I will carry with me no agreeable recollection of the associations here. The scene was loathsome to me from the beginning.

The Texas Mormons, who were settled in Bandera County, have have broken up, in consequence of Indian forays and the grasshopper plague, but propose to found another settlement in a more eligible part of the State. They are headed by "Father WHITE," who denies that the Mormons in Texas have any sympathy with those in Salt Lake, and declares that they abhor BRIGHAM.

Reminiscences of John Randolph, of Roanoke.

The Lecture Room of the Historical Society was crowded Tuesday evening by the announcement that Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK would read a paper entitled "Reminiscences of JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke." Prominent among those present were Mayor TIEMANN, Judges DAVIES and ROOSEVELT, and AUGUSTUS SCHELL. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, and several new members had been received and others proposed, the President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, said he had received a communication from WASHINGTON IRVING which he thought would be heard with pleasure. The communication was read by the Secretary, and was in effect that he had a portrait of JOHN RANDOLPH, a copy from the famous portrait painted by JOHN WESLEY JARVIS, which was considered a very good likeness, and which he desired to present to the Society. The communication was received with applause, and a vote of thanks returned to the donor. The attention of the audience was then called to the portrait, which was on the wall, in the rear of the President.

A report was then read from the Executive Committee favoring the issue of $1,000 worth of scrip in values of $25 each; to be disposed of in such manner, as to aid the Society in the publication, yearly, of such papers or documents as might be deemed useful. The report was referred back to the Committee with power.

The President then introduced Mr. VERPLANCK, who, on rising, said he did not know whether to apologize to or complain of the position in which he had been placed by the Society, before the public The paper he was about to read was hardly a paper of the kind that had been promised. He had been requested by some of his friends, who knew that he had been familiar with JOHN RANDOLPH, to give some reminiscences of him. He had done so, for their pleasure, and after that, he had been requested by the Century Club, to prepare what he had recited, to be read before them. He had done so; and his doing so, came about in this way: Mr. THACKERAY, in his "Virginians," had brought to his mind an anecdote which he had heard JOHN RANDOLPH relate, and which was similar to one he would relate. Its relation before the Century Club had caused some of his friends to desire that he should repeat it before the Historical Society. He had declined to do so until learning that a portrait was to be presented by his old and valued friend, Mr. IRVING—whom it was an honor to any man to be able to call his friend—of JOHN RANDOLPH, a man full of invective to the world generally, but who had always treated him with courtesy and kindness—perhaps because he had never courted him, and because he contradicted him very often; and that the picture was from his friend, JOHN WESLEY JARVIS. These considerations had induced him to waive his objections, and to read a paper which he would preface by saying it was partly imagination and partly a relation of facts—something between Boswell biography and dramatic historical sayings—and he hoped that as it was, it would not be deemed too fanciful to be worthy of credit, nor too dull to be interesting. In drawing up his paper, he had chosen to put it in the form of a dialogue, between himself and a friend of his who was great in Wall-street; who was addressed there as Mr. President, but who, before the Society, he would call Mr. Secretary. The title of his paper he would call: "THACKERAY and his Virginians, JOHN RALDOLPH and the Republican Tory of 1776."

Mr. SECRETARY met him one evening in the reading-room of the Century Club, and asked him if had read in the last *Harper's Monthly*, the new chapter of THACKERAY'S *Virginians*. He replied that he had not until that moment, when he had just run his eye over it. It then struck him whether THACKERAY had brought in a character and incidents which he might have heard of during his visit to Virginia. It was an anecdote which he had heard related by JOHN RANDOLPH of a great-uncle of his, who was a Scotchman, and who had afterwards become a Virginia planter.

Mr. Secretary said: "What! was JOHN RANDOLPH of Scotch descent? Tell me about him."

"Well," said Mr. VERPLANCK, "if I am to tell you about him, you must have it in the same rambling style in which Mr. RANDOLPH gave it. Although Mr. RANDOLPH rambled, there was connection and coherency in his ramblings. In Mr. BENTON'S reports of his speeches he appeared much more methodical than he really was, but in the condensed form necessary in the reports, his speeches lost much of their brilliancy. In his common conversation he spoke very much as he did in his public speeches. In fact, the resemblance of his public speeches to his common conversation was one of their chief charms. He was fond of quoting from the best Latin and English authors, giving them force and freshness by his applications. He had a habit of trying his sharp sayings in private conversation, for the purpose of studying their effect, before using them in his public speeches. His memory was stored with elegant extracts from the best Latin and English writers.

To a question from "Mr. Secretary" as to whether Mr. RANDOLPH was master of many languages, Mr. VERPLANCK answered, in his paper, that he was fond of quoting SHAKESPEARE and COWPER, and occasionally from WALTER SCOTT. He was particularly fond of "KNOX'S Elegant Extracts," a copy of which he used to purchase at the commencement of every session of Congress, and at the close of each session he used to present it to some friend—usually one of the fair sex. He had heard him speak in high praise of BYRON, but never heard him quote from him. In Latin, his favorites were those he had studied at school. He would quote Horace and Ovid's Metamorphoses. He sometimes read *Blackstone*, but said that was all the law with which he was at all familiar. He had read Don Quixote; and would sometimes quote trite sayings in French; although he never spoke highly of French literature, or French people, with the exception of MOLIERE, whom he liked for his brilliancy and humor. In mathematics he was probably not exceedingly well read; and when asked in relation to his scholastic attainments, his answer was: "I am an ignorant man." Nevertheless, Mr. RANDOLPH was wonderfully accurate in his knowledge of English and American history—particularly in how the vote stood on important questions in Parliament or in Congress. Mr. HARDY, in his *Recollections of Randolph*, has given many specimens of his memory in that way. In other particulars he was equally peculiar. He once surprised HARDY, who was an Irishman, by his correction of a map of Ireland, in which a small town was situated on the wrong side of the river, although at the time he had not been in Europe.

which Mr. VERPLANCK was present,—at the table of the Hon. LEWIS MCCLAIN,—the conversation turned upon a speech of the Hon. TRISTRAM BURGESS, of Rhode Island, and Mr. VERPLANCK remarked that TRISTRAM was a strange name for an old New-Englander. He presumed he was named after Tristram Shandy, the hero of a novel that became popular about the time of his birth. Other members of the party said Mr. VERPLANCK must be mistaken, because Tristram Shandy did not appear until long after that time. Mr. RANDOLPH corrected them by stating that it appeared first in nine small volumes—the first in 1759, and it was completed in 1787. Coming to the principal anecdote of the paper, Mr. VERPLANCK said he called upon Mr. RANDOLPH, who invited him to partake of a glass of wine, which he declined. He then offered him some whisky, which, he said, was good old Monongahala, but not like the Glenlivet, which his great uncle, a Tory, used to have sent to him from his native Scotland." At which remark Mr. V. said, "What! an uncle of yours a Scotchman and a Tory?" "Well," said Mr. RANDOLPH, "if you'll listen I'll tell you about it." He then related that at a given time a young Scotch gentleman appeared in Virginia. He was qualified as a surveyor, and was able to teach school. He was industrious and succeeded. He soon married a Virginian lady of wealth, as many good-looking young Scotchmen were in the habit of doing, and by industry and economy he acquired a large fortune. He was economical, but kept a good table; he also kept a sensible and moral clergyman of the Church of England, which was more than could be said of all the clergymen of that day—and, besides, he was one who could play a game of whist reasonably well. His great uncle was noted for his opposition to universal suffrage, and for his tory principles generally. When the quarrel with the mother country was first talked of, he took very little part in it—if at all, it was as a Tory. But when the Revolution began—when Virginia declared herself an independent State, he suddenly came out a red-hot Republican. He fitted out a troop of horse for the fight, and supported them himself. This astonished his clergyman, and he remonstrated with him, saying that the King was a very good man. His uncle replied that he believed he was, but that he was not his king. He was still an Episcopalian, and recognized the Bishop of London as his bishop; but when the king was spoken of, said he, "I remember Culloden." It appeared that the old man had been out with the Forty-five, and had seen his countrymen cut down by the steady fire of the English musketry, and now "he had lived to see Yorktown avenge Culloden." With this declaration of the spirit of Mr. RANDOLPH'S great uncle, the anecdote concluded, and after some additional reminiscences, Mr. VERPLANCK resumed his seat.

On motion of Mr. BANCROFT, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. VERPLANCK, and the meeting separated.

Tuckerman, the Mail Robber, in the State Prison.

The New-Haven *Register* announces the arrival of TUCKERMAN at the State institution in Wethersfield, safe and sound. He takes the affair coolly and philosophically, and is evidently under the sanguine hope or belief that he will not be a boarder there for the full term of his sentence—21 years—as he requested that his clothes might be laid down in camphor, so as to be sweet and whole when he should emerge from prison again. He is now 37 years old, and will be tolerably well advanced when his term shall have been completed. He also requested the Warden to have a carpet put upon his sleeping cell, and seemed somewhat surprised when he was informed that Connecticut did not afford such a luxury to criminals.

The Hartford *Times* adds:

TUCKERMAN, we learn, during his two and a half months in the jail at New-Haven, gained twenty-two pounds of flesh. This may be regarded as an evidence that the corroding action of a smitten conscience has not been very ously at work upon him. He is 37 years old, and he will therefore be getting into the "sere and yellow leaf" (58) when he comes out of prison, if he lives to serve out his term. We shall probably see in a few years petitions handed into the Legislature for his release. There are always benevolent people about who keep an eye to these things.

At Auburn, Ohio, on the 15th, Mr. Tyrus Canfield was killed with a pistol-shot by one of the inmates of a house of ill-fame, which he and others attempted to suppress.

The War in Northern Mexico.

VIDAURRI'S LAST VICTORY—HENNINGSEN AT MONTERREY—DISPUTE BETWEEN HENNINGSEN AND LOCKRIDGE—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FORMER AND GEN. VIDAURRI.

From the New-Orleans Delta, May 12.

We have just received a private note from Monterey, which informs us that Gen. HENNINGSEN had arrived in that city, and was received with distinguished honors by Governor VIDAURRI and General GALLINDO, who immediately called upon him to confer on the objects of his mission, and afterwards addressed him a complimentary letter. The same authority gives us some information concerning the defeat of MIRAMON. That officer, after his overthrow by the Constitutionalists, succeeded in reaching San Luis Potosi with 16 pieces of artillery, and about 1,300 men, but his forces were so much disorganized that he could not engage in active operations. MIRAMON'S loss was 200 killed, and 250 wounded, and two standards, which were brought into Monterey on the 21st. The battle took place on the 17th, five leagues from San Luis. The Constitutional forces consisted entirely of cavalry.

We have before us copies of the *Boletin Official*, of Monterey, of the 17th and 19th ult. We ascertain from these papers that there has been some sort of a disagreement between Col. LOCKRIDGE and Gen. HENNINGSEN. Both these officers tendered their services to VIDAURRI, but LOCKRIDGE'S offer was coupled with such conditions, and based on such intentions, that it was rejected.

The *Boletin* takes occasion to state, apparently by authority, that the movement in Northern Mexico has no reference whatever to the establishment of a Republic in the Sierra Madre, but is directed solely against the clerical and reactionary party.

It appears that LOCKRIDGE wrote last month from Brownsville to VIDAURRI, offering him men and arms in aid of the Liberal cause, on conditions that, on the termination of the war, a Mexican port should be placed at his dispasal, to be used as *point d'appui* for operating against Cuba. He acknowledged his connection with the Nicaragua expeditions; but, said he was deceived, and insisted on his plan of operations against Cuba, as a condition of rendering his aid to the Liberal party.

VIDAURRI replied courteously, refusing to admit foreign troops, on the ground that he had no need for them, and that it would not be proper to permit them to interfere in the affairs in Mexico, saying that men without a flag would inspire distrust, whatever might be their antecedents.

LOCKRIDGE replied, as has been before stated, denouncing HENNINGSEN as an agent of WALKER. To this VIDAURRI returned an answer rather summarily dismissing LOCKRIDGE and his pretensions.

The *Boletin* then goes on to denounce as an absurdity the idea entertained in the United States that the people of Northern Mexico desire to establish an independent Republic, and declares that even if they entertained such an desire, they would a thousand times repudiate it rather than seek foreign aid for its consummation.

The *Boletin* of the 19th contains the following letter from General HENNINGSEN, in reply to charges of LOCKRIDGE:

MONTERREY, Sunday, April 18, 1858.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. VIDAURRI—*Dear Sir:* The publication in the official bulletin of yesterday, of the correspondence held with Col. LOCKRIDGE, and the mention of myself made in it, imperatively demand that I should deny certain charges and insinuations made against me. You are sufficiently well-informed in these matters to know that this step is not necessary in order to satisfy your Excellency. It is, however, for my own satisfaction that I ask the publication of this unlimited contradiction of the public accusation brought against me.

In short, the assertion of LOCKRIDGE that I have contemplated, or spoken of, or approved the invasion of this country, is totally false and void of foundation. I have never seen CARVAJAL, nor have I had any communication with him, nor have I ever been in Camargo in my life. I am not the agent of Gen. WALKER, although I am his personal friend; and it is not an abuse of confidence to say that considering himself a Nicaraguan he will not meddle in the affairs of Mexico, nor could he under any circumstances be persuaded to take part in them.

This, Sir, is a true statement, which will be published on both sides of the Rio Grande, and which is made by a man who appeals to facts, and who challenges any one to prove that he has ever said or written anything false, or that he has ever been disloyal to any cause he has embraced, whether fortune has been adverse or propitious.

I believe that for the public this will be a sufficient refutation of the charges which were intended to be kept secret, but which you fortunately and wisely have made public. They are charges made by a man who apparently cannot, even by accident, speak or write the truth, and whose services, according to the little that is known of his short military career, however pressing might be the circumstances in which your country might be involved, could not be of the slightest use to you, unless your adversaries could be induced to accept them.

As a citizen of the United States, I have come publicly with a passport from the Secretary of State, in order to visit this city; and far from contemplating any injury to the inhabitants of this country, I entertain the greatest friendliness toward them—sympathizing with the Liberal Party, which I hope may be successful in the efforts it is making.

I will say, morever, that my friends, as well as myself, do not approve illegal expeditions to disturb the people of this frontier, and that we will use all our influence to avert them. That is to say, to prevent the passage of any parties without previous special invitation from a legitimate and liberal government, and, even under such circumstances, we would oppose them, without previous mutual guarantees to insure the fulfillment of the compact, and to preclude any motive for disagreement.

By strictly observing good faith, and by giving an impulse to reciprocal interests, we shall be enabled to dispel many of the misunderstandings which exist between the citizens of Mexico and those of the United States, my adopted country. This will be a benefit to both countries, and I entertain the firm conviction that time will produce this result.

I improve this opportunity to return thanks for the hospitality with which I have been everywhere received, I being an humble witness of the general satisfaction expressed with the present form of government, as well as with the prosperity of this its principal city, which argues a future full of hope for the development of the country under the auspices of the party which you represent, as soon as circumstances shall permit attention to be devoted to internal reforms.

I remain yours, with great respect,

C. F. HENNINGSEN.

To this letter General VIDAURRI replied as follows:

MONTERREY, April 20, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: The nature of the subject adverted to in your letter of the 18th inst., demanded its early publication in the official organ of the Government, to inform the people on those matters which you point out, and to satisfy their desire that the refutation of those charges which had been publicly made should see the light. Entertaining a favorable idea of yourself from the promises which you set forth in your letter, and those which you have verbally communicated to me, I consider that, not only for myself, but for all men of judgment, the course you have pursued stamps you as a gentleman, and leaves you in possession of your good name; qualities which we greatly appreciate, and which, notwithstanding the contrary insinuations of Mr. LOCKRIDGE, are very evident in yourself, through the explanations which set them forth clearly.

I congratulate you and myself that so favorable an opportunity has presented itself to enable you to vindicate yourself from an accusation which, it can scarcely be believed, could have been made against men of education, from whom I think there ought always to be expected all that is right and moral, and never to consider them capable of committing criminal acts such as the invasion of this country, which, notwithstanding that it is involved in civil war, maintains towards foreigners those considerations belonging to their class, and gives no right to them by its unsettled condition to mix themselves up with its affairs, nor to outrage its majesty, carrying on a war that has no name.

I thank you for your desire to oppose with your influence, and that of your friends, the passage of the Rio Bravo by parties of adventurers without the requisite legal authority, and accept them equally for the good opinion you express in regard to the prosperity which you observe in this State under my command, and which you attribute to the development of liberal principles.

This, from the lips of a citizen of the United States—from a man who has visited enlightened nations—honors us exceedingly, and is another motive of gratitude on the part of his affectionate servant, who places himself at his command and kisses his hand.

SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

To Gen. C. J. HENNINGSEN.

From Kansas.

THE TROUBLES IN THE VICINITY OF FORT SCOTT.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WESTPORT, Saturday, May 8, 1858.

Dr. HAMILTON, from near Fort Scott, arrived here to-day, bringing dreadful accounts of the troubles in that region. The notorious Capt. MONTGOMERY, who destroyed the ballot-box at one of the polls during the election on the 4th of January last, had driven every Pro-Slavery and conservative Free-State man out of Linn and Bourbon counties.

He first gave notice to all those who were Pro-Slavery, or who voted on the Lecompton Constitution—for or against it—to leave, and if they did not, he proceeded to destroy their property, and otherwise harass or persecute them. MONTGOMERY and his "army" had succeeded in depopulating the neighborhood of the Marais de Seigne, Mill Creek and Marmiton, and after running the settlers into Missouri, his desperate clan went over the borders to plunder and murder.

A Mr. MILLER, in Bates County, Missouri, had been ordered to leave, or be driven away. A Mrs. HOOBWICKE, of same county, had even her clothes stolen away, and her son, who made some resistance to the ruffians, was shot in the shoulder.

Horse theft, murder, and every kind of plunder is the order of the day. What it will all end in, who can say? It is a serious affair.

Capt. HAMILTON, from Bourbon County, K. T., has arrived here with his stock and negroes, having found it impossible to remain with safety. H. C. P.

BURNING OF THE MACHINE SHOPS OF THE NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD—LOSS $250,000.—The New-Albany (Ind) *Tribune Extra* of the 14th says: About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the machine shops of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company, in this city, which spread, with such fearful rapidity that it was impossible to save anything, and in less than an hour the entire build

yesterday at 8c.@9c., on an estimated weight of 725 lbs. nett. Quality fair. They were selling to-day, for HULL, BOYER & Co., 66 common to medium Illinois stock, at 8c.@9c. Rated 675 lbs. net. Also, for S. A. JONES, likewise from Illinois, 60 heavier cattle, at $5¼c.@9c., and 58 very fine Steers, for P. MADDEN, at $65 50 each. Rated 675 lbs. net. Another lot of 44 roughish 700 lb. cattle for J. SMITH, at $63.

M. DALTON sold, on Monday, 30 of his own light but fair fleshed Illinois cattle, at $56 each. Estimated 625 lbs., net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Only 187 Cows have been offered at all the markets during the past week, against 375 for the corresponding week last year. Even this comparatively small number is more than find sales at low rates. Dealers say that the excitement raised against swill-milk has cheapened the price of Cows $5@$10 ℔ head. With the clearing out of the distillery stables, the cows' lives will be lengthened, consequently fewer will be wanted.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 28 fresh Cows, which sold at $25@$30 for common, $35@$45 for good animals, and $50@$60 for extras, with the exception of one very fine animal, which brought, with her calf, $80. Trade is generally very dull, with a decline in prices of fully $5 ℔ head.

BROWNING reports receipts of 9 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common ; $35@$45 for good, with nothing extra in market. Sales are extremely dull, with very few offerings

CHAMBERLIN reports 64 Milk Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common ; $40@$50 for good ; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 86 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common ; $35@$45 for good, with a few extra animals at $50@$55. Market extremely dull with more cows on hand than can be sold, at lower rates than have prevailed for several weeks past.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The supply for the past week has been quite equal to the requirements of the markets. Sales are slow, at 5c.@5¾c. for good, and 6c. for a few of the best.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 781 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@5¾c., a very few of the best Calves bring 6c. gross. They are averaging about 5c. The quality is very fair, but not quite equal to last week. No bobs in market. Sales very slow.

BROWNING reports receipts of 13 Veal Calves, selling generally at $2@$5 ℔ head Very few offered, and a light demand for them.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 76 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 72 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6c., and a few at 6¾c. gross. Good calves sell well, while poor ones are quite dull.

SHEEP.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts have been moderate for the past week, some 1,300 less than for weeks previous. Prices have advanced from 25c. to 50c., and on fine Sheep even 75c. ℔ head. They now bring 5c.@5½c. for choice sheared Sheep, and 5½c.@6c. gross for wool Sheep.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 176 Sheep, selling at 4¾c.@5c. gross for sheared Sheep, and 5c.@6c. for fat wool Sheep. Supply short and selling quicker at higher rates.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,224 Sheep, selling generally at 11c @11¾c. for sheared Sheep, and 12c. net for the best wool Sheep. Good Sheep sell well at an advance of 25c.@50c. ℔ head. Lambs sell readily at $3 50@$5, and a few at $6 ℔ head.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,987 Sheep, selling at $3@$6 ℔ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 170 Sheep and Lambs, by McGRAW & O'BRIEN, as follows :

30 Sheep at	$134 00	30 Lambs at	$135 00
20 Sheep at	127 50	20 Lambs at	97 50
20 Sheep at	93 75	4 Lambs at	17 75
27 Sheep at	111 50	2 Lambs at	13 00

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending May 19.

BOWLES & STEPHENSON report sales of

	Per head.		Per head.
186 Sheep at	$4 35	57 Sheep at	$4 50
506 Sheep at	5 00	12 Lambs at	5 00
140 Sheep at	6 00		

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 211 Sheep and Lambs for $1,028 60, or $4 87¼ each. A large proportion of them were Lambs.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have been free of late, and prices favor buyers, with a slow market. Lots sold to-day at 5c.@5¼c., gross, for light corn Hogs.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,729 Hogs for the past week, selling at 5c.@5¾c., gross. One lot of 233 corn-fed Illinois Hogs, by Captain HUTCHINSON, brought $5 12. They were light Hogs, weighing 164 lbs. gross.

VAN BRUNT & WATHEUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows :

	Live.		Dressed.
Corn-fed	5 @5¾	Corn-fed	6¾@6¾
Distillery	4¾@5	Distillery	6 @6½

Market dull.

Report of Hogs received at Hudson Drove Yard, Thirty-seventh-street, for week ending May 19, 1858 :

Erie Railroad	3,295
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	314
Hudson River Railroad	1,104
Camden and Amboy Railroad	684
Albany Propellers	1,587
Total	6,984

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales since our last, 125 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day 1,462 bbls., including 794 bbls. Pots, and 668 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 32c.@33c., cash, ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in moderate demand at our quotations : Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain Sperm, 40c.; Stearic, 26c.@27c., and Adamantine, 17c.@19c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and quiet, while Anthracite is plenty and heavy. We quote : Liverpool Cannel at $9 75 ; Liverpool Orrel at $7 ℔ chaldron ; Wigan Gas and Banker's Cannel Nut at $5 ; Pictou and Sydney, $5 50@$5 75, and Anthracite at $4 25@$5 25 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Is in limited request, but is firm. We quote : Java 16c.@18c. ; Porto Rico 11¾c.@12c. ; Maracaibo 10¾c.@14c. ; Laguayra 11c.@11½c. ; Rio 9¾c.@11¾c. ; St. Domingo 9¾c.@10c. ; and Bahia 9c @9½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is active at our quotations : New Sheathing, 26c.@26¾c. ; Yellow do., 22c. ; Old do., 20c.@21c. ; American Ingot, 21c.@21¾c. ; Chili Pig, 22c.@22½c. ; Bolts, 30c. ; Braziers', 31c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The favorable news per *Niagara* has not helped our market noticeably. Sales have been reported, to-day, of some 2,500 bales, including Middling Upland at 12¾c., do. Gulf at 12¾c.@12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates. The stock here is estimated at 79,000 bales, against 68,100 bales same time last year.

DRY GOODS—A sale of Ribbons, Trimmings and Millinery goods was held, to-day, by VAN WYCK, TOWNSEND & WARRENS, which was well attended and resulted very satisfactorily, all the really desirable lots in the catalogue having found buyers at firm prices. Terms 6 months' credit. HAGGERTY & Co.'s sale of some 2,400 rolls of Canton Mattings was quite spiritless, and most of the lots offered were with drawn,—owners having been dissatisfied with the bidding.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 43c.@48c. for Western, and 39c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1, Canton, 40 packs, at $1 65@$1 70 ℔ box.

FISH—All kinds are heavy, and prices of Dry Cod, Mackerel and Herring are barely sustained. Dry Cod, $3@$3 62½ ℔ cwt. : No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, small size, $13 25@$13 50 ; No. 2, small and medium, $12 25@12 50 ℔ bbl. ; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bbl. ; Smoked Herring, 37½c @42½c. for scaled, and 13c.@15c. for No. 1, ℔ box. Pickled Salmon, $29@$32 ℔ trc., and $22@$23 ℔ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues quite heavy and languid for State and Western Flour. The current receipts are moderate, but the available supply is ample, and most holders are free sellers. The demand is not active, and is mainly for home use. Prices continue to favor buyers decidedly. Sales 10,500 bbls., within our reduced range :

Poor to good Superfine State	$3 90@$4 05
Extra State	4 10@ 4 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 90@ 4 05
Superfine Ohio	4 05@ 4 10
Fancy Ohio	4 15@ 4 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 20@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 15@ 4 25
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is dull and drooping. Sales 850 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 25@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is in good request, at old quotations. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,700 bbls., at $4 45@$4 75 for poor to good mixed and straight brands ; and $4 75@$7 25 for low to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and firm at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $18@$18 25 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in rather limited request, at about previous figures.

FRUIT—Raisins are less sought after, including Layer, at $3, and Bunch at $2 15@$2 20 ℔ whole box. Currants, 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. West India fruit continued in moderate supply and demand, including Pine Apples, at $6 60@$11. Cocoa Nuts at $22 ; and Bananas at $1@$2 : the latter ℔ bunch. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Sound lots of Wheat are in good demand at firmer prices. The large receipts (53,139 bushels by the Hudson River boats since noon of Tuesday) however, tend to prevent any remarkable improvement. We have heard of sales of 51,000 bushels, including Prime White Western at $1 20 : fair to prime red Western, $1@$1 08 ; Milwaukee Club, 90c. ; prime Upper Lake Spring at a price in the neighborhood of 85c. ; common to choice white Southern at $1 08@$1 28, and red Southern at $1 06 ℔ bushel. Corn exhibits no important change Receipts and supply very light ; holders firm, demand moderate. Sales 21,000 bushels, at 71c.@73c. for inferior to prime White, and 75c.@76c. for Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid. Sales 3,500 bushels Western at 67c., and small lots of Northern at 68c.@69c. ℔ bushel, delivered. Barley is in fair request at uniform rates. Sales 9,500 bushels fair to prime at 59c.@63c. ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, 75c @80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are inactive at drooping prices : 42c.@43c. for Western ; 40c.@42c. for State ; 35c.@39c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware ; and 25c.@32c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Canadian Peas, 80c.@85c. ℔ bushel ; Black-eyed Peas, $3 37½@3 50 ℔ bag of 2 bushels ; and White Beans at $1 06¼@$1 12½ ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales at 45c.@60c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are less sought after, and prices are less buoyant. We may now quote : Prime Buenos Ayres at 24½c.@25c. ; Rio Grande at 23½c.@24c. ; Dry California at 21½c., and Orinoco at 22c.@22¼c., ℔ lb., 6 months' credit. Stock on hand, to-day, of all kinds, 130,073, against 133,600 same time last year, and 128,100 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is limited, and prices are unchanged. Crop of 1857, 4½c.@7c. ; old, 2½c @3c

HONEY—Cuba at 63c.@70c., free, and 54c.@54½c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in moderate demand, chiefly at $24@$25. usual credit, ℔ ton. Small lots from yard bring more. English Bar is very quiet, including common at $45@$47 50, and refined at $55@$57 ℔ ton. Other kinds exhibit no important change.

LATHS—Eastern at $1 06¼@$1 12½ ℔ M.

LEAD—Pig is more sought after at our quotations : Foreign Pig at $6@$6 12½ ; American Pig at $6 25@$6 31½ ℔ 100 lbs. ; Bar, 6½c. ; and Pipe and Sheet at 6½c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is freely purchased at well supported prices. Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 27c.@30c. ; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 27c.@30c. ; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 26c.@30c. ; Oak light, Southern, 22c.@25c ; Oak heavy, for Banding, 27c.@30c. ; Oak heavy, Spanish, Good, All weights, 29c.@28c. ; Oak heavy, Cropped, 34c. ; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 23c.@24c. ; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 24½c.@26c. ; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 23c.@24c. ; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 21½c.@23c. ; Hemlock, Orinoco, Good Middle, 23c.@24c. : Hemlock, Orinoco, Good Heavy, 21¾c.@22½c. ; Hemlock, Orinoco, & B. A. Damaged, all weights, 17½c.@19c. ; Hemlock, Orinoco, & B. A. Poor, all weights, 12c.@14c. ; Hemlock, Slaughter in rough, 24c.@26c., ℔ lb., on 6 months credit.

LUMBER—The inquiry is moderate for shipment, but is limited for home use, at unaltered prices.

LIME—Rockland : 75c. for Common and 90c.@95c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues quiet, and prices are unaltered. New-Orleans, 35½c.@36½c. Porto Rico, 26c.@32c. ; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@31c. Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c., ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c. ; German Wrought, 5c.@5¼c. ; Clinch, 6c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues quiet and languid at $3 68¾@$3 75 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is sparingly inquired for at 47½c.@48c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar, $1 75@$2 25 ; Pitch, $1 87½@$2 12½ ℔ lb. Resin is less sought after, including Common at $1 42½@$1 45 ℔ 310 lbs. ; No. 1 at $2 75@$4 50, and White and Pale at $5@$8 25 ℔ 280 lbs.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong at $36@$36 50 ℔ ton.

OILS—Crude is in request, and is firm, including good to prime Whale, at 54c.@56c., and Sperm at $1 25 ℔ gallon. Refined is selling, in lots, at 68c.@70c. for bleached Winter, and 65c.@67c. for bleached Spring Whale, and $1 25@$1 30 for unbleached Sperm, ℔ gallon. Red Oil, 47½c.@50c. ℔ gallon. Palm Oil, 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb. Olive Oil, $1 07½c.@1 10 ℔ gallon, and $2 75@$3 ℔ basket. Linseed is dull and heavy, at 64c.@65c., cash, ℔ gallon. Lard Oil, 90c.@$1, cash and time, ℔ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 17, sales were made of 1,787 bbls. crude Sperm, at $1 25 ; 400 bbls. heavy do., at $1 20 ; 80 head matter do., at $1 30 ; and 3,950 bbls. crude Whale, all to manufacturers, at 55c. ℔ gallon.

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia Blue, at $2 50 ; and White at $2 75 ℔ ton ; Calcined, $1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork is unsettled. Holders claim higher prices, but the demand is not very brisk. Speculation is very moderate. We have heard of sales of 1,500 bbls. at $17 50@$17 75, closing at $17 75 for Mess, here ; $17 50 for Mess, to arrive ; $19@$19 25 for clear ; $17 30@$17 40 for thin Mess ; $16 25 for Prime Mess, and $14 12½@$14 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats attract more attention at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, yet quoted firm at 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is in fair demand, and is a shade dearer. Sales 550 bbls., in lots, chiefly from 11c.@11¾c., with small lots as high as 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at about previous figures. Sales 235 bbls. in lots, at $11 75@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess ; $14@$14 50 for extra do. ; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess ; and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$21 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 15c.@20c. for Ohio ; 16c @21c. for common to very good State ; and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 275 tcs., in lots, at from $3 50@$4 cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is arriving and selling slowly, including ground Liverpool, at 75c., and fine do. at $1 20@$1 37½ ℔ sack ; with Turk's Island at 18¾c.@19c. ℔ bushel

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7¾c @8¾c. ; pure Refined, 10c. ; and Nitrate Soda, at 4¾c. ℔ lb. 700 bags Crude Saltpetre were sold, in Boston, at 7¼c.@7¾c., chiefly at 7¾c., the closing price, ℔ lb.

SEEDS—All kinds are quiet and somewhat nominal, in this market.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c. ; Buck, 7½c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 11c @11¾c., to arrive, and 12c.@12½c., here ; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are quiet at about previous rates. No. 1 Nutmegs, 87½c.@90c. ; Mace, 45c.@47½c. ; Cassia, in mats, at 25c. ; Pepper, 9c., in bond, and 9¼c., free ; Cloves, 6c.@8¼c. ; Jamaica Pimento, 6½c. ; Race Ginger, 5c.@5¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in lively request, and we have to report sales of over 2,000 hhds., including Cuba, at 5½c.@6¾c. ; Porto Rico, at 5¾c.@7c., and New-Orleans, at 4¾c.@6¾c., with 104 boxes Havana, part at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are moderately inquired for, including STUART'S varieties, which range from 9¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 10¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are in fair request at full rates.

TIN—Is quiet at our quotations : Banca, 28c. ; Straits, 27c. ℔ lb. ; Plates, Id. X, $10@$10 25 ; I. C. Coke, $8 37½@$8 50 ; Terne, Coke, $7@$7 50 ; Charcoal $9 37½@$9 50 ℔ box.

WHALEBONE—Holders are very firm, but the demand is limited. Polar, $1 20@$1 25 ; Small Ochotsk, $1 10@$1|15 ; Northwest Coast, $1 05@$1 10, South Sea, 95c.@ 97c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 21c., cash, ℔ gallon. Receipts light ; demand moderate.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been limited at our quotations. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb. ; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. ; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel ; Resin, 2s.6d. ℔ bbl. ; Beef, 4s. 9d.@5s. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 29s.@25s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Pork and Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc. ; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ 280 lbs. ; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other European ports proportionate rates. For California and Australia the engagements have been light, though rates have favored shippers. We quote Measurement Goods at 25c.@30c. for San Francisco, 25c. for Melbourne, and 30c. for Sydney, ℔ foot. The latest charters have been : A ship from N. Orleans to a port in the Mediterranean beyond Marseilles, Tobacco, at $12 ; another from New-Orleans, Cotton, 1c. if to Havre, or 1¼c. to Genoa ; one hence to Liverpool, Grain, 9d. in bulk and 10d. in ship's bags ; a British bark and a British brig, same voyage, Spirits Turpentine, 6s. and Crude Turpentine, 3s. ; a brig to St. Michael's, Grain, 9d., or if to Cork, 11¾d. ; a ship from Newcastle, E. to New-York, Coal, £18 ℔ keel ; a British bark, same voyage, £16 ; a schooner from Richmond to Rio, Flour, $1 ℔ bbl. ; brig *Itaska*, to Glasgow, Resin, 3s., Flour, 2s. 3d., and Pipe Staves, 40s. ; a brig, 250 tons, to Coast of Africa and back, $650 ℔ month ; one from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $5 ; two schooners, 90 and 112 tons, to Nassau and Eleuthera and back, Fruit, $550 and $650 ; one, 200 tons, to Rio Hache and back, $1,600 ; a bark 400 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 34c. ; another, same voyage, 35c. ; a brig, 350 tons, same voyage, 35c. @$2 50 ; a schooner from St. Jago to New-York, 45c. (portcharges not paid) ; a brig from Sidney, C. B. to New-York, Coal, $2 25 ℔ ton.

Boston Markets.

Sales have been made during the three business days ending May 19, of 40 bales heavy gunny bags, in bond, at 9¼c., cash ; 1,086 bales gunny cloth, chiefly at from 14c.@14¾c., usual credit ; 200 bales Jute Hemp at $95 ℔ ton, 6 months ; 50 bales Sunn do. at 4½c., cash, ℔ lb. ; a cargo of 3,500 hhds Liverpool Salt at $1 35 ℔ hhd., time and interest, and 1,000 boxes Castile Soap, to arrive, on private terms. The Boston *Shipping List* of May 19 says : "In California freights there is no change since our last. We notice engagements at 30c. ℔ foot for measurement goods ; $10@$11 ℔ ton for coal ; and ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb. for dead weight. To Australia small engagements at 25c. ℔ foot for measurement goods."

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.—The bill introduced in the House of Representatives, by Mr. BURROUGHS, to aid in the construction of a Ship-Canal around the Falls of Niagara, provides for a grant of *four millions of acres* of public lands to the State of New-York ; the lands to be selected from those remaining unsold in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, within 100 miles of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, St. Clair and connecting navigable rivers, and from the head of navigation on the St. Louis River, 18 miles beyond the head of Lake Superior. The lands to be taken in the following proportion : From Michigan and Wisconsin, each 500,000 acres ; from Minnesota 3,000,000 ; to be subject to preëmption rights. This State is authorized to proceed to the selection, when the whole line of the proposed Canal shall have been put under contract, all the capital stock subscribed, and 10 per cent. paid in, and the work in good faith commenced. A map of the territory selected, and proper security, to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior. The Canal must be commenced within three years, and be completed in ten years from the 4th July next ; United States troops and property to be forever free of tolls as an equivalent for the grant of lands. Section 8 fixes the dimensions of the Canal, as follows : Width at surface water-line, 175 feet ; at bottom, 50 feet ; depth of water, 14 feet : locks, 350 feet long and 75 feet wide in the clear, and 10 feet lift, to be constructed of cut-stone.

The Methodist Mission Board has appropriated $1,000 to commence an orphan asylum enterprise in connection with its missions in India.

Letter from an Exultant Republican Member of Congress.

From the Syracuse Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 2 1858.

The long agony is over! Lecompton is driven from Congress in spite of the President. He who proudly said that the Lecompton Constitution "should be passed in thirty days," and, in his haughty arroganee, declared that "Kansas is a slave State," has been compelled to submit to a Waterloo defeat on his own chosen ground. Kansas *is not* a slave State, nor never will be. The Lecompton Constitution *is not* passed by Congress, nor never will be. It has fallen rejected here, and it will meet an indignant condemnation in Kansas. Dishonesty and bribery ; perjury and corruption ; commissions and contracts—both present and future—tendered without measure, by the hand of desperation, were unequal to the task, and all combined have failed—have fallen before the mighty power of TRUTH. The consummation of years of continuous and protracted violence, crime, and villainies of every grade, approved, encouraged, sustained, defended and upheld by the whole power of government, *has come.* The guilty are left defenceless—exposed to the pity and contempt of the great and good of all parties. *Long live the Republic!*

Respectfully,

A. P. GRANGER.

SENSIBLE VIEW.—The Charleston *Mercury* thus speaks of the discussion now going on in the Southern Commercial Convention upon the subject of reviving the Slave-Trade :

"The agitation of this question here, is breeding great dissension in the Convention. When it is obvious that the Slave-trade is prohibited by a plain provision of the Constitution, and that it is impossible that the South can get a repeal of this law by Congress, it does seem to be very vain to have any dissension in the South about it. It will inevitably divide and paralyze the South, and thus tend to keep her in the present Union. Nothing can be more congenial to the policy of the North than that the Southern States, on an impracticable issue, should divide and make parties amongst themselves, and thus render a hearty union, against their encroachments and aggressions, an impossibility. If matters go on as they have begun on this subject, the mischief will be immense."

Miscellaneous Items.

Week before last, there were were three duels in the neighborhood of New-Orleans. We have published accounts of two ; the third took place on the 6th inst., on the Gentilly road. The antagonists were F. W. SEYMOUR and A. MORRIS ; the weapons, small swords. At the second pass, MORRIS, the challenger, was wounded in the groin, and "honor" was satisfied.

Major Neighbors, United States Indian Agent in Texas, declares that there is no foundation for one-half of the Indian depredations that are daily going the rounds of the papers, and that he is fully satisfied that the depredations are mostly committed by lawless white men.

An English forger, named Finney, who arrived in Boston by the *Canada*, a few weeks ago, has been arrested for obtaining money by false drafts. A large number of drafts upon well-known houses in Boston and New-York were found upon him, showing a concerted plan of operations for the perpetration of heavy swindles.

The Turkish Admiral has proceeded to Portsmouth to examine the ship-of-war *Franklin*. He dispatched his aid, Hassan Effendi, to Europe by the *Europa*, with a message to the Sultan, asking further instructions.

The counsel for Ira Stout, the Rochester murderer, have determined to apply for a writ of error. The grounds upon which the application is to be based are not stated.

The second trial of Isaac L. Wood, for the murder of his sister in-law, at Geneseo, N. Y., has resulted in a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner was greatly agitated on the rendition of the verdict.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and Broome—Americans in Paris—The Frozen Lake.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Secret Marriage—Tight Rope—Borras.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Jealous Wife—The Love Knot.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Gun Trick—Taking by Storm—Take that Girl Away.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery—Mysteries of Paris—Man with the Iron Mask—Swill Milk.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Sons of Malta—Don Juan—Indian King.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Irish Assurance. Evening—Rosalind Hubert.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Arab Brothers—Mrs Grundy—Ginger.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Happy Uncle Tom—Statue Lover.

NO. 637 BROADWAY—Exhibitions of Plans for Improving the Central Park—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt* will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Baltimore* leaves N. Y. for Liverpool...May 20
The *Star of the West* leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall...May 20
The *Vanderbilt* leaves New-York for Southampton. May 22

The New-York Times Office.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is published in the new TIMES BUILDING, on Park-row, Spruce-street and Nassau-street, where Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received. As we have at present only one of Hoe's Ten-Cylinder Lightning Presses in operation, we are obliged to put the first side of the paper to press by 10 o'clock P. M. Advertisers will confer a favor upon the Publishers, therefore, by leaving their notices at as early an hour during the evening as possible.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued This Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington dispatches this morning will be found highly important. The President yesterday sent to the Senate, in response to a resolution of that body, the documents relative to the recent outrages by British cruisers in the West Indian waters in detaining and firing into American vessels, and setting forth the action taken by the Administration in regard to them. It will be seen that the most prompt measures have been adopted, not only to obtain an explanation from the British Government, but to interpose our naval force against a repetition of the acts complained of.

Considerable business was performed by Congress yesterday. Resolutions from the Legislature of New-York in favor of the Light House Board and of Phelps' Pacific Railroad bill were presented by Mr. Seward. Mr. Doolittle offered a resolution respecting the arrest of fillibuster Walker. On motion of Mr. Seward, a vote was taken on the bill to improve the harbor of Chicago. It was lost, 22 to 34. This vote was understood to be a test on Harbor bills generally. A resolution was offered by Mr. Pugh in relation to the Tehuantepec route. The bill to repeal the Fishery Bounties came up, and the amendments being rejected, the bill passed by a final vote of 30 to 25, the repeal to take effect a year from the 31st of December next. The Homestead bill was next taken up, but the Senate adjourned without a vote thereon. In the House, the case of Brooks, who contested the seat of Davis, of Maryland, was dismissed. Mr. Davis, therefore, keeps his seat. Mr. Marshall introduced a Tehuantepec resolution, which was adopted. Some steps were taken to check the printing expenditures. The Civil Appropriation bill coming up, a personal difficulty arose between J. Glancy Jones and Sherman, of Ohio. The latter moved to amend, by reducing from $12,000 to $4,000 an item for improvements in and about the President's House, which Jones attributed to Sherman's mortification at not being invited to dine at the White House. The amendment of Mr. Sherman was lost, and the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the House. Adjourned.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 8th instant, arrived at Halifax yesterday. Her European advices are three days later than those received by the *North American* at Quebec. There is no political news of any importance by this arrival, if we except the passage of a bill in Parliament to a second reading to abolish the property qualifications of members. Government is understood to support the measure, which is looked upon as an important movement of reform. It had been officially announced in Parliament that the British Government disapproved of the Gubernatorial proclamation in India confiscating the lands in Oude. It was understood that Sir Colin Campbell would be created a Peer for his eminent services in suppressing the rebellion. The London *Times* has an article favoring American expansion Southward, which will attract attention this side of the water. No later news, but some further details of interest are received from India. The commercial intelligence by the *Niagara* is interesting. The demand for Cotton being very active, it had advanced a fraction as compared with the rates current at the *Persia's* departure one week before. Consols were quoted at 97¾@97¾. The *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 5th of May, also arrived yesterday, but her advices have been anticipated by the *Austria* and the *North American*.

General Persifer F. Smith, Commander of the Utah forces, died at 12 o'clock on Sunday night at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. His remains are to be brought to the East. General Harney succeeds to the command.

The brig *C. F. O'Brien*, Captain Edward Watt, which arrived at this port yesterday from Sagua La Grande, was one of the dozen vessels which were boarded by the armed British cruiser on the 2d of May. The Collector of the port has taken Captain Watt's deposition, as also those of Captain Albert Gage, of the bark *W. H. Chandler*, and Captain Rawley, of the brig *Martha Gilchrist*, all of which will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is understood that the Collectors at the various large sea-ports have been instructed to procure all the testimony relating to these transactions, and send it to Washington to be used when called for.

The case of The People against Maurer was commenced, yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas. A large number of witnesses were examined, who testified to having imbibed from 30 to 40, and even 80, glasses of lager bier in a day, without intoxication. Jacob Hass testified that he had drank *one hundred and six glasses of lager-bier in a day*, without intoxication. He said he had taken twenty-two glasses before coming into Court—he commenced drinking at half-past 8 o'clock and stopped a little before 11 o'clock, just before coming into Court. Mr. Luther R. Marsh summed up for the defence, arguing that from the testimony of the chemists and medical men, and of those who were in the habit of drinking lager-bier in large quantities, the Jury must arrive at the conclusion that lager-bier is not an intoxicating beverage. The Court then adjourned until Thursday morning, when Mr. John McKeon, acting District-Attorney, will sum up for the people.

The libel suit of Busteed *vs.* Carr, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. John Graham concluded his summing up for the prosecution in a speech of nearly three hours' duration. The City Judge, made a charge to the Jury, bearing severely against the defendant, Carr. About 2 o'clock the Jury retired, and had not agreed up to a late hour last night. It was rumored that their chance of agreement was very slight. James Hazard and George Thompson were convicted of burglary in the first degree, and sentenced, the former to ten years, and the latter to six years and five months in the State Prison.

The remains of William Henry Herbert, ("Frank Forrester") were interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon. A great many people assembled at "The Cedars," his late residence, where it was expected the funeral ceremonies would take place; but the clergyman who had charge of them declared that the rules of his (the Episcopalian) Church forbade him to read the ritual over a suicide, and the body was buried without the usual ceremonies.

The preliminary examination of Mr. Henry Dwight, charged with perjury, in connection with the fraud practiced on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, was continued yesterday before the City Judge, at his Chambers. Three witnesses were examined, and the case was further adjourned to Wednesday next.

One of the side walls of the Manhattan gas works in Eighteenth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, tumbled down yesterday afternoon. The wall was thirty feet in height and over one hundred feet long. Fortunately only two workmen were at all seriously injured, and three or four slightly bruised. A new wall will be built immediately and no interruption ensue in the supply of gas.

The Board of Education met last night, but took no action of consequence beyond making several appropriations, and increasing the salaries of the Deputy and Recording Clerks to $2,000 and $1,200, from $1,500 and $1,000, respectively.

Signor Ronconi—universally acknowledged to be the greatest artist that ever visited this country—with Madame La Grange, the most reliable of artists, and Signor Tiberini, took their departure for Europe from Boston yesterday in the steamship *Europa*.

The General Markets, yesterday, were heavy for Cotton, the sales of which comprised about 2,500 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12¼c. ₱ lb. The favorable news per *Niagara* did not help the trade noticeably. Flour was plenty, and prices were, in most instances, a shade lower, yet the demand was not brisker. Sound lots of Wheat were in better supply, and in good request, at rather firmer prices. Corn continued scarce and quiet. Provisions were held with more confidence, and hog products attracted increased attention. Sugars were freely purchased, at strengthening rates. Rice was in better demand, at uniform prices. Freights were generally quiet, with 767 vessels of all classes in port. The number of vessels advertised for Pacific Ocean ports were: 7 for San Francisco, 5 for Melbourne, and 1 for Sydney.

The Cattle markets were somewhat buoyant yesterday, owing to a light show of cattle at Forty-fourth-street. The Jewish butchers kept yesterday as a holy-day, and of course made their purchases on Tuesday, which made an unusual competition then, and left the appearance of the yards in favor of sellers yesterday. The consequence was that prices went up about ½c. per pound for the dressed meat, with estimates in favor of sellers. The total City receipts of cattle for the week have been 3,159, against 3,143 for the weekly average of last year. One year ago there were offered 2,743 bullocks, which sold at an average of 13c., while the average yesterday was barely up to 9c. This shows a decline of more than *thirty per cent.* in the wholesale cost of beef. People will doubtless inquire whether their meat bills are thirty or even ten per cent. less for the same amount consumed.

The British Outrages.

Our Government, it seems, has been by no means inactive in regard to the recent visitations of American merchant vessels by British cruisers. Congress was informed yesterday that strong representations on the subject have already been made to the British Minister at Washington and to the American Minister in London, and that steps have been taken to prevent such occurrences hereafter. The Collectors of all our ports have been directed to procure and forward evidence in regard to every vessel that may arrive within their jurisdiction after such an incident, and these verified statements will be made the basis of new representations to the British Government. Secretary Cass demands a disavowal of the acts of the offending officers, with reparation for whatever injury may have been sustained, and effective measures to prevent a recurrence of these abuses.

The American Consul at Havana communicates information in regard to several instances where American vessels have been visited and searched. Among them are:

The schooner *Cortez*, of New-York.
The brig *A. A. Chapman*, of New-Orleans.
The brig *Brownsville*, Captain Simpson.
The bark *Glenham*, Captain Habersham, of Richmond.

The Secretary of the Navy states that he has taken measures to secure immediate protection to American vessels from such interruption hereafter. The steamer *Fulton* has been ordered to cruise actively on the Northern coast of Cuba, and the *Savannah* and the *Dolphin* are to be fitted immediately for the same service. The *Wabash* is also to show her flag in those waters. We trust that these indications of a purpose to resent such interference with our commerce will lead to the suspension of all orders under which British cruisers are now acting, until the whole matter shall have been brought to the attention of the British Government. It is scarcely possible that they will persist in a policy so certain to bring about active hostilities between the two countries.

The Fishing Bounties.

Senator Clay, of Alabama, has a mission. He is devoting himself with great zeal to securing the repeal of the law which since 1789 has encouraged the catching of codfish by a system of bounties. If he were content to base his opposition to this system upon the general ground of hostility to the policy of encouraging by Government aid any branch of industry, and had shown a willingness to extend his proposed reform to other laws of the same kind, he would at least have secured greater credit for himself and more favor for his proposition. But with characteristic narrowness and sectionalism of feeling, Mr. Clay seems to be instigated more by a desire to do what he conceives would be an injury to the New-England States, than to carry a measure which would be for the interest of the whole country. The conditions which once made the fishing bounties necessary, or which were supposed to be necessary for the encouragement of an important branch of our commerce, do not now exist, and if the act were repealed to-morrow, it would probably not diminish in the least degree the amount of tonnage engaged in the New-England fisheries. The only effect of the repeal would be to raise the price of codfish, and the constituents of Senator Clay would suffer quite as much from it as the people of Cape Ann and Cape Cod. The fishing bounties are only a part of our protective system, which is gradually falling into disrepute, and sooner or later they must inevitably be repealed. If it were proposed to pass now, for the first time, any similar law, not even those who oppose its abolition would be likely to vote in its favor. In the Capitol at Boston there is suspended in the hall of the House of Representatives an immense codfish, intended originally, we presume, to remind the Legislators of the State of the chief source of wealth to the people. But the time when that was the case has long since passed. The fisheries which are affected by the "bounties," form but a very inconsiderable portion of the business of the State. They do not begin to compare with the whale fisheries, which have no protection or bounty in any shape, and the shoe manufacture alone is of much greater importance to Massachusetts than her cod and mackerel fisheries. The entire sales of fish in Boston in the year 1856, amounted to but $6,000,000, about one-sixth of which were of fish from the British provinces.

We are not surprised that other Senators should propose to amend Mr. Clay's proposition by also repealing the duties upon sundry other articles of prime necessity and general consumption. There is certainly quite as much reason for repealing the duties upon *sugar* and *salt* as for getting rid of the bounties upon codfish. Both those articles enter very largely into the general consumption, and their price to the common people is very considerably enhanced by the duties levied upon them. We imported, last year, sugar to the amount of $41,596,000, and paid over $12,000,000 upon it in the shape of duties. Our imports of salt reached very nearly three millions, and the duty upon this fell but little short of $600,000. These are items worth considering. The benefit derived from the imposition of these duties is quite as "local" as that which flows from the fishing bounties,—indeed much more so, for the latter unquestionably do something towards stimulating the spirit of adventure at sea, and thus furnishing material for our national marine.

If Mr. Clay wishes to secure for his proposal the general approbation of the country, let him divest it of its conspicuous sectionalism, and apply its principle to the entire system of which these bounties form a part.

The Tehuantepec Isthmus.

The rapid growth of our empire on the Pacific renders it important that we should avail ourselves of every feasible crossing place, by which business and emigration may pass from ocean to ocean. We have already secured the Isthmus of Panama, across which a railroad has been constructed. This is the narrowest part of the continent, and in that respect the most advantageous. It is also the most distant of all the practicable routes, and, so far as that goes, the least desirable. But hitherto it has been the principal highway of trade between our Atlantic cities and California, though not without a formidable rival in the Nicaragua Transit, which, under the Yrisarri Treaty, promises to become more important than ever.

There is, however, another Isthmus—that of Tehuantepec—which possesses a peculiar recommendation, inasmuch as it shortens the distance nearly a thousand miles. The saving is on the Pacific side. Upon the Atlantic coast this route offers no advantage, as Minatitlan is no nearer New-York or New-Orleans than Aspinwall. Yet a thousand miles is an item not to be overlooked.

Yesterday the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information respecting any measures which may have been taken under the sanction of this Government and of Mexico, for the establishment of a mail and passenger road over the Tehuantepec Isthmus. This is a timely movement. The importance of this route has been underrated. Tehuantepec is situated in the southernly part of Mexico, and its breadth from one ocean to the other is only 130 miles. Surveys recently made show that the difficulties in constructing a railroad are by no means formidable. The route passes through a healthy and delightful region, and when opened will be a favorite with the traveling and trading public.

Among the many reasons why we should sieze the present opportunity to obtain a controlling influence over the Mexican Republic, a regard for our interest on the Pacific is not the least. Already we have two of our Sovereign States lying upon that Ocean, and the Territory of Washington will soon constitute another. Besides, it is our manifest destiny, by purchase or otherwise, to get possession of Sonora, Lower California, and Sinaloa. Here at least one new State, and possibly three, will soon spring up. We therefore require for the protection of our western fellow-citizens, and for the general interest of the Confederacy, the use of all the eligible highways which lead across North America.

The Fillibusters on the Rio Grande.

Of all public men in Mexico, Santiago Vidaurri is the ablest, the most energetic, and, perhaps, the most dangerous opponent of Felix Zuloaga. His influence, it is true, is limited to the States of Nueva Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas; but these States are able to maintain in the field an army of 8,000 men, who are decidedly superior in *morale* to the troops of more Southern districts. They are devoted to Vidaurri as their military chieftain as much as the people are devoted to him as their civil head. Soldiers and citizens alike have remained faithful to him, while in almost every other portion of the Republic, States, and even cities, have been divided against each other in deadly strife. Under each successive Administration of the Federal Government, the people of Northern Mexico have quietly and submissively followed Vidaurri's lead, and have supported or opposed, as he deemed proper, the ruling dynasty for the time being. Opposition has certainly been the favorite political tenet of Vidaurri, and as soon as Zuloaga usurped the Presidential office he instantly prepared for war. His last battle was decisive. The Federal troops, under Miramon, were utterly routed and dispersed, and it is not likely that they will recover sufficient courage and prestige to renew the campaign. Vidaurri may not be strong enough to invade, but he is strong enough to defend his own States from aggression. They will remain, therefore, a nominal portion of the Mexican Union—to constitute, in that case, a focus of rebellion until the liberal party is restored to power, or they may be erected, without any further delay, into an independent republic. Their destiny seems to be under the control, for the present at least, of Don Santiago Vidaurri, and, perhaps, it could have fallen into no better hands.

The rumor has been for some time current in the United States that Gen. Vidaurri's favorite scheme was to separate the Northern States of Mexico from the Central authority, and declare them independent under the title of the Sierra Madre Republic. There is reason to believe that this scheme is still entertained, though a formal denial of any such project has been published by the official journal of Monterey, and, with greater reserve, by Vidaurri himself. Probably, the plans for its execution are not yet ripe, and it may be deemed necessary to await the issue of the pending struggle between the Constitutional and Reactionist parties before making any decided movement. But it was doubtless under the impression that Vidaurri was anxiously waiting for an opportunity to start the new Republic that our American fillibusters, being driven from the San Juan, turned their steps towards the Rio Grande. Col. Lockridge hastened to tender his services in the politest of epistles. He did more. In a letter, dated at Brownsville, on the 7th of April, he nobly undertook to warn Vidaurri against the machinations of American fillibusters. Lockridge (in his letter) was virtuously indignant at the "piratical designs" of Henningsen to invade the country, and he forthwith placed himself with any amount of men and arms, at the command of the Mexican chief. Vidaurri, however, coldly declined the offer, for he was somewhat suspicious of his correspondent's antecedents. Besides, to offer a Spaniard aid, and to infer that he is weak and unable to protect himself, is to offend him on his most sensitive point. So Lockridge's hopes in that quarter were completely frustrated.

In due time the celebrated Free-Companion Henningsen made his appearance at Monterey, but he came alone—unattended by any armed followers—declaring with much *suaviter in modo* that his mission was peace, and that he had not the slightest notion of making war. Henningsen, who is quite as ready with his tongue as with his sword, soon found himself on the very best of terms with Vidaurri, and a correspondence of a very friendly nature, which we publish elsewhere, passed between them. We are, of course, in the dark as to the object of General Henningsen's mission. It is not probable that he has visited Northern Mexico on a pleasure excursion. Some deeper design than that made him start on such a rough journey. There are reports—though we do not know how far they are to be credited—that the Fillibusters are still plotting about Nicaragua, and that they seek from Vidaurri permission to land troops and stores in one of his ports, which they will retain as a place of rendezvous. Some people again think that the Nicaragua scheme has been abandoned, and that the new one on foot is to invade, subjugate and Americanize a portion of the Mexican Republic. But whatever the secret plans of the Fillibusters may be, it is safe to predict that, if illegal, they will come to naught. The territory that it may be found necessary hereafter to annex, can only be annexed by the Government of the United States in behalf of the nation, and we are satisfied that neither the Government nor the people will again submit to the disgrace of having the country held responsible for private fillibustering or for such atrocious crimes as those perpetrated in Nicaragua by Walker and his band of marauders.

The Quarantine Laws.

When Captain Sands, of the steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, was arrested last month, for refusing to comply with the orders of the Health Officer at Quarautine, it was shown that he was guilty of a misdemeanor which subjected him to the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and he at once yielded to the Quarantine authorities. He strangely imagined that, being an officer of the United States, he had no right to obey any authority but that of the Secretary of the Navy. We should have supposed that the prompt action of the civil authorities in that case would have been sufficient to satisfy all other employes of the Government that, when they become subject to our Quarantine laws, all other authority over them is superseded. But the two Custom-House officers who have been instrumental in the arrest of Captain Judkins of the *Persia* appear to imagine that they have a right to exercise some higher power than belongs to the Commander of a United States frigate. Capt. Judkins was ordered by the Health Officer not to permit any one to leave his ship or to come on board of her without permission from the Quarantine Office, and he, knowing the penalties of disobedience, and the right of the Health Officer to impose commands upon him, very properly refused to allow the two Custom-House officers who had boarded his ship before the order was given, to leave without permission. The Custom-House officers should have known better than to complain of the conduct of Captain Judkins, who would have been most justly censurable if he had disregarded the orders of the Health Officer. But, if they did not know better, the Surveyor of the Port, or the Collector, who is a lawyer, should have interfered to prevent the arrest of Captain Judkins for a simple discharge of his duty.

It is an absurd thing to make a State affair of such an occurrence as this, and yet it has been necessary for the agent of the *Persia* to send an account of the transaction to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, who can hardly justify the conduct of his officials. It might have been wholly unnecessary for Captain Judkins to put so rigid a construction upon the orders of the Health Officer as to prevent the officer of the Customs from leaving his ship, but it is the maxim of sailors to "obey orders if you break owners," and he took the safe course of obeying his orders to the strict letter. If he is not justified in doing so, the consequence will be to embarrass other captains of quarantined ships, who will not know to what extent they must conform to the orders of the Health Officer. Doctor Thompson, the Health Officer, having fully justified Captain Judkins, ought to be sufficient for his release from any further annoyance.

An Intolerable Quantity of Lager.—We had supposed that the non-toxatious nature of lager bier had once been settled by our Courts of law; but it seems that the Brooklyn decision on this point is not deemed conclusive. In the case of People against George Maurer, now before the Court of Common Pleas, a great number of witnesses have been examined, who testify to their having swilled incredible quantities of the liquor, without experiencing any ill effects. One of the witnesses yesterday, a German, said that he had drank 106 glasses, during a day, and that he "felt goot" after his bestial performance; he added the rather superfluous information that he had imbibed twenty-three glasses that morning before coming upon the witness stand. He must have imagined that the Court and Jury had a capacity equal to his own if they could swallow all he told them. Other witnesses, who seem to have made a special business of qualifying themselves to give evidence in such trials, stated that they had drank from twenty to eighty glasses of lager without feeling intoxicated. But such evidence as this ought not to have any great weight in such trials. The only proper method of ascertaining the intoxicating properties of liquor is to submit it to a scientific analysis. A Dutchman's stomach is not the proper kind of an alembic to test the quantity of alcohol in a gallon of lager bier; and the testimony of a man having swilled ten gallons in the course of a day, and felt "goot" in consequence of his inordinate potations, should be received with some grains of allowance. He is clearly not to be taken as a fair specimen of the average beer-drinkers. Dr. Reese gave testimony in the same case to the following effect:

"He thought that if a man drank enough lager bier to intoxicate him, he would be intoxicated—*that is*, if he imbibed lager bier to such an amount that the alcohol contained therein would be sufficient to intoxicate, *intoxication would follow*."

After so clear and explicit a statement as this, from a scientific and professional witness, we do not see why the Court should have considered it necessary to hear further testimony.

Rights of Witnesses.

There is generally abundant matter for condemnatory comment in the proceedings of our City Courts. The degeneracy which seems to mark every department of the public administration on which the City Government and City Politics exercise any influence, has not kept clear of the judgment hall any more than any other hall. In nothing, however, is the break-down more apparent, than the general relaxation of almost all the old common-law rules of evidence. There is no part of a judge's functions more important than that of deciding what testimony shall and what shall not be received, and there was a time when this was settled in accordance with legal principles. In many courts, now-a-days, and occasionally in the General and City Sessions, any counsel who happens to be a tolerably loud brawler, or on proper terms with the judge, gets in any evidence he pleases, and more frequently still, judge, counsel, and all agree to admit everything, relevant or irrelevant, either through ignorance or want of desire to find out what is the rule on any given point. From all this results a great deal of the tediousness of our legal proceedings, and intolerable loss of time to jurors and suitors. To many members of the bar it is generally far easier to bully in court, than read law at home, and as a natural consequence, we are treated too frequently to more billingsgate than lore.

The Carr libel case, which has just closed, furnished day by day some curious illustrations of the beauties of our judicial system as administered in our City Courts. One of the incidents in it which attracted most attention, was a wholesale examination instituted in open Court into the circulation of a large number of the newspapers in this City. The proprietors or managers were compelled to answer on oath as to the number of copies of each journal they sold each day, and the places in which they sold most, though not one of them had the smallest particle of interest in the case on trial or would be in the least affected by the result. Bennett, of the *Herald*, was put on the stand, and by him we were informed, what we all knew already, that his circulation, in spite of the "unexampled-prosperity" puff, never reached 80,000, or 70,000, or even 60,000, as he has so often declared. But we protest against forcing even Bennett to reveal the state of his private affairs, as witness in a trial in which he is not concerned, either as plaintiff or defendant. The precise extent of the circulation of the papers in which a libel appears is of no importance whatever in a civil action; it is of less than none in a criminal prosecution. All the jury needs to know in the former, is that it has been published in a leading newspaper, or, in short, has attained the greatest possible publicity, and has come, in all probability, under the eyes of everybody who reads the journals. Whether any particular paper in which it appeared, issues 1,000 or 10,000 copies, is of no consequence, and the admission of any proof on this subject is silly trifling, of which in England, or a few years ago here, Court and counsel would have been ashamed. The jury in a civil suit are entitled to some data to enable them to estimate the damages to which the injured party is entitled, but is it not ludicrious to suppose that for this purpose they need the oath of a publisher to show whether 70,000 or only 50,000 copies of the libel appeared? If you tell a jury that the slander has been published in several daily papers of notoriously large circulation, it is all they need to know, and to tell them more on this point is an insult to their common sense. It is sheer childishness in anybody, and something worse in a lawyer or judge to allow it to go forth, that a man suffers perceptibly greater damage in having it asserted 60,000 times that he is liar and swindler, than in having it asserted 50,000 times—and if the difference be not material, all evidence in reference to it is irrelevant.

However, whatever may be said in justification of such evidence in a civil action, nothing can be said in a criminal prosecution, such as that which Carr was undergoing. All that has to be proved is want of foundation for the calumny, or malicious intent in uttering it, to entitle the prosecution to a verdict and consign the defendant to punishment. This was expressly laid down as law by the Queen's Bench at Westminster three weeks ago, when the Chairman of the great Northern Railway applied for a criminal information against the London *Times*. What has to be shown is the publication of the slander and the animus of the publisher. If both are proved, the offence is complete, and the law has annexed a certain penalty to it, which the offender should undergo.

This, however, is only one of the particulars in which the rights of private persons who happen to be summoned as witnesses in our Courts are habitually and flagrantly disregarded. Getting a man upon the stand seems to be considered as a capital opportunity for pumping him, and forcing him to give the world a complete history of his life and family, with details of his private business, his personal habits, and the general character, occupations, &c., of all his acquaintances. Those who recall the Burdell inquest, will probably give the Coroner's Court precedence in this respect; but all our Courts are bad enough. They all tolerate too much license on the part of counsel, and do not protect witnesses in the enjoyment of their rights. As things are now managed, there is no school for scandal in the world half so attractive as one of our Courts of Law.

The City Markets.—Col. Thos. F. Devoe, in accordance with invitations from several quarters, has consented to repeat his lecture on the Public Markets of New-York, at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening next, the 24th inst. It was originally delivered before the Historical Society, and is an exceedingly interesting and valuable paper.

Mayor's Office.—The second confidential weekly meeting of the heads of departments took place in the Mayor's private room yesterday. All the members were present, excepting Mr. Bustead, who was detained by a professional engagement.

Vessels in Port.—There were in this port Tuesday, 34 steamers, 109 ships, 90 barks, 123 brigs, and 411 schooners—total, 767; besides 269 colliers, lumbermen, &c. Up for foreign ports, 134, and for distant ports in the United States, 55—total, 189; of which 54 are regular packets.

Brooklyn Concert.—The Floral Concert of Mr. Hagen, with his large class of youthful singers, in character, comes off this evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum. It is an unusually interesting occasion, and worthy of patronage.

Suicide.—Henry Walsdorf, a German, and proprietor of the house of ill-fame No. 468 Houston-street, committed suicide at 5½ o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, by swallowing a dose of strychnine. No cause assigned. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

Death of General Persifer F. Smith.

The unexpected announcement of the death of Brevet Major-General Persifer F. Smith will occasion a very general expression of regret. General Smith had but just been appointed to the command of the army of Utah, and was preparing to march from Fort Leavenworth, when suddenly cut off by the complaint which has for some time rendered him an invalid, but which, it was hoped, had been so far conquered as to admit of his return to active service. A telegraphic dispatch announces that his death occurred at head-quarters at Fort Leavenworth on Sunday night.

Persifer Frazer Smith was born in Philadelphia in November, 1798. He was a son of Jonathan Smith, formerly cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and afterwards cashier of the Bank of the United States. The maternal grandfather of General Smith was Persifer Frazer, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Revolutionary Army. General Smith was bred to the law. After graduating with honor at Princeton he entered the law office of Mr. Charles Chauncey, in Philadelphia, and upon his admission removed to New-Orleans, where he continued to practice his profession until the breaking out of the Florida War, in 1836, when he volunteered his services, and held command of the Louisiana Volunteers. The military talent, which he possessed in an unusual degree, there became developed, and his bravery and ability obtained for him the favorable regard of his superiors in command. General (then Colonel) Zachary Taylor, in particular, formed a high estimate of his abilities, and took occasion to recommend him to the attention of the War Department, as a capable and deserving officer. Gen. Taylor rarely made mistakes, and did not fall into a blunder in this case. From the date of their first acquaintance, until the death of General Taylor, the two officers were warm personal friends. At the solicitation of General Taylor the command of the new regiment of Mounted Riflemen, which was raised at the commencement of the Mexican War, was conferred upon General Smith. His entrance into the Regular Army, and commission as Colonel of this Regiment, date from May 27, 1846.

At the opening of the war in Mexico, Col. Smith was attached to Gen. Taylor's division, and was distinguished for bravery and coolness in the field. The fierce battle of Monterey brought out the full energies of the man, and developed the abilities of the officer; and for his service on that day he was breveted Brigadier General. He remained with Gen. Taylor until the expedition to Vera Cruz was determined upon, when he was one of the officers detailed for service under Gen. Scott. This was the period when Taylor, reduced to great straits by the order withdrawing some of his best troops, fell into that fit of rage, which has not passed from the memory of readers of the history of that memorable campaign. Among those with whom Taylor was loth to part, was Gen. Smith.

After joining the army under Scott, illness prevented Gen. Smith from taking an active part in the conflicts that marked the passage of the army from Vera Cruz to Contreras. The battle which occurred at the latter point, however, was one where he assumed a position so prominent that the engagement has become indissolubly connected with his name. In his official report of this battle, Gen. Scott spoke of Gen. Smith in these complimentary terms: "He closely directed the whole attack in front with his habitual coolness and ability." This was the first of the great battles fought in the Valley of Mexico, and the success of the Americans was justly attributed to a movement planned by Gen. Smith, for turning the enemy's left and gaining their rear; a manœuvre which proved entirely successful and gained the day for the Americans. On the day of the capture of Contreras, the battle of Churubusco was fought, and Gen. Smith was also conspicuous in that conflict. Subsequently he was appointed, with other officers, to negotiate the Armistice. At the resumption of hostilities he participated in the affair of Chapultepec, and was in active service at the capture of the City of Mexico. His conduct at the battle of Contreras procured his promotion to the rank of Major General by brevet, dating from the 20th of August, 1847.

At the conclusion of the War Gen. Smith was ordered to California, where he held command of the Military Department; and he afterwards held a similar command in Texas. For several years past, he had been in command of the Department of the West, with Head-quarters at St. Louis. This Department includes the country West of the Mississippi, and East of the Rocky Mountains, exclusive of the District included in the Departments of Texas and New-Mexico.

On the 15th of April last, Gen. Smith was assigned to the command of the Department of Utah, and of the troops destined for it, according to his brevet rank. Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney was at the same time appointed second in command, and now succeeds Gen. Smith in the command of the Utah army.

Since his service in Texas, General Smith had suffered greatly from a chronic diarrhœa, which enfeebled his frame and incapacitated him for severe labor. It was with some hesitation he ventured to assume the arduous duties of the command in Utah, and his departure was delayed on this account for several weeks. Possessed, however, of an indomitable energy, and cherishing a hope that his disease had assumed more favorable symptoms, he undertook the commission. His cadaverous countenance and wasted form occasioned alarm among the friends who saw him recently at Carlisle, whither he was summoned as a member of the Court Martial on Col. Sumner. His natural vivacity, however, did not forsake him. He was an agreeable gentleman as well as a gallant officer, and gathered about him troops of attached and faithful friends. He leaves a widow and one son, Dr. Howard Smith, of New-Orleans, the offspring of his first marriage.

City Items.

Presentation to a Police Captain.—Yesterday afternoon, the officers of the Fourth Precinct presented a fine portrait, in oil, of himself to Captain G. W. Walling, in testimony of their regard for him as an officer and a citizen.

Captain Walling, it will be remembered, has been lately appointed head of the detective and detailed Police, though he is yet acting as Captain in the Sixth Precinct, to which he was removed from the Fourth Ward, where, for a time, he held the same position. He was formerly Captain of the Municpal Police of the Eighteenth Ward, from which he was dismissed by Mayor Wood for political reasons. He was soon afterwards reinstated by the Metropolitan Commissioners, who placed him in charge of the force sent for the protection of Seguine's Point. Since then he has been sent hither and thither on the most arduous duties and in the most disagreeable localities, because of his well-known competency for such labor.

The presentation yesterday took place at Tammany Hall. Ex-Chief of Police Matsell and others prominent in Police matters were present. Neat little speeches were made, eulogistic of the recipient, who responded appropriately, after which a collation was partaken of.

Officer Holland boarded the ship *J. A. Westervelt* yesterday and reported untrue the allegation that the passengers on that vessel had been restrained of their liberty and prohibited from seeking justice for certain frauds complained of.

The "Ladies' Shoemakers" have postponed their efforts to secure a return of the wages they earned before the panic, ($8 and $10 a week,) until next Monday night.

The officers lately elected to preside for the ensuing year over the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb were the same as the list for last year;—thus the policy of the past is indorsed.

The New-York Yacht Club Regatta for 1858 is to come off on the 2d of June.

The funeral of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., takes place at the Mercer-street Church this afternoon at 4½ o'clock. Mr. Phelps, we understand, had been suffering from symptoms of varioloid for some days before his death, though at no time had a fatal issue been anticipated. He died about 9 o'clock Tuesday night, while attempting to pass from his chair to the bed. He leaves a widow, but no children.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. Gray, leaves for Aspinwall to-day, with the California passengers and mail.

Porter's witnesses, to a large number, assembled yesterday in the basement of the Court of Sessions building, at the bidding of the Grand Jury, in the case of City Judge Russell and the *Spirit of the Times* critic. Witnesses for the Judge are to be examined to-day at 11 A. M.

We are in the enjoyment of a spell of beautiful English weather,—East wind, rain, cold, and a promise of an early Winter to set in. Nothing could more distinctly suggest suicide to a Yankee. Flowers and shrubs shrink back into buds and naked sticks. Grape vines shoot slowly their leaves, roses are where they were on the 1st of May. House-cleaning goes on heavily. The whitewash looks streaked, the fresh paint does not dry, the paper-hangings cling feebly to the ceilings. It is a pity that the stoves were taken down. Meanwhile flies are coming, and musketoes are not rare. As the seasons never fail Spring and Summer are likely to come rushing in, not tandem, as usual, but abreast, and a hard race they'll give to farmers and housekeepers.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Interesting Proceedings in Parliament.

Successful Movement to Abolish Property Qualification.

Disapproval of Land Confiscations in Oude.

The British Press in Favor of American Expansion.

ADDITIONAL FROM INDIA.

COLIN CAMPBELL A PEER.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

Consols 97 3-4 a 97 7-8

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Captain WIGKMAN, left Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 8th inst., and arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.

The *Niagara* reports, off Tuskar, 9th inst., at 9 A. M., passed the steamship *Africa*, from New-York for Liverpool; 10th, lat. 51°, long. 11°, exchanged signals with the British ship *Claudius Civilius*, bound east; 15th, lat. 45°, lon. 43°, passsed bark *Ellen*, bound west; 17th, lat. 44°, lon. 52°, passed a Hamburg bark, showing a flag No. 199.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York on the 24th April, arrived in Liverpool at 8 P. M. on the 6th May.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Portland on the 24th April, arrived at Liverpool at 5 P. M. of the 7th May.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 5th the House of Commons passed to a second reading the bill legalizing marriages with a deceased wife's sister, by forty majority.

On the 6th, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. DISRAELI said that no revision of the commercial relations of Turkey had taken place since the war, but that one would probably soon commence. He also stated in reply to an inquiry by Mr. BRIGHT as to the proclamation of the Governor-General of India, confiscating the soil of Oude, that the Government had sent out a dispatch disapproving of the policy of the Governor-General in this matter, in every respect.

The bill abolishing the property qualification for members of Parliament was debated, and passed to a second reading, amidst great cheering. The question is regarded as an important one in Parliamentary reform, and meets with Government support.

In the House of Lords, Lord EBNOY moved for a commission to consider the propriety of modifying the liturgy of the Church of England, and subsequently withdrew his motion.

On the 7th, in the House of Lords, Lord ELLENBOROUGH produced a copy of the Governor-General of India's proclamation, and the Government dispatch in condemnation of the Governor's action.

Earl GRANVILLE deprecated the production of the dispatch, and defended Lord CANNING, predicting that he would not submit to the affront upon him.

The Earl of DERBY defended the action of the Government, stating, that they felt bound to object to the sweeping confiscating of landed property in Oude, which Lord CANNING had proclaimed.

Several other members spoke on the subject.

In the House of Commons, Mr. KINGSLAKE asked when the despatch received from Sardinia, cordially concurring in Lord MALMESBURY'S dispatch, and a copy of the latter dispatch would be presented to the House?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated that there was a perfect agreement between Great Britain and Sardinia, with respect to the course to be taken for the solution of the present difficulty.

That agreement, however, did not imply that everything had been arranged. In the present state of the negotiations, the papers could not be produced. If the House had not confidence in the Government, pending the negotiations, let them say so.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought the House had no reason to be dissatisfied with the course taken by the Government. It had been judicious, and he was hopeful that it would be successful. He asked what was to become of the crew of the *Cagliari*?

It would not be consistent with the character of the country to permit these men to remain in prison pending the negotiations.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD, in reply, said the Government had included in their representations the crew of the *Cagliari*.

The subject of the government of India was taken up, and further progress made on the resolutions proposed by the Government.

The great Chester cup race was won by Sir C. MORE'S *Vanity*, in a field of twenty-eight horses.

The *Times* is authorized to state that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL is to be created a peer, in consequence of his distinguished services.

The Court of Queen's Bench refused the application of the British Bank Directors for a new trial. Lord CAMPBELL said the Jury were justified in their verdict.

All the facts of the case were uncontradicted, and he sincerely hoped that the prosecution would have a salutary effect upon commercial transactions.

At the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, a resolution was unanimously adopted to disseminate as far as possible scriptural instruction in India.

At the Queen's Drawing-room, Mrs. DALLAS presented to the Queen Mrs. CHARLES AMORY and daughter, of Boston. Mr. DALLAS presented Mr. GEORGE DOBE, of New-York; Prof. ALEXANDER, United States Commissioner of International Coinage, and Lieut. U. S. BOYD, commanding the marines of the frigate *Niagara*.

The London *Times*, in its city article, has some lengthy remarks on the extension of the United States southward, and says, in effect, that *absorption of the weaker Republics of Central and South America by the United States cannot be long delayed should America now pursue the course that seems imminent.* The change as regards the English interest, assuming that they will honestly provide for the existing debts of the various States in question, cannot but be a great improvement upon their present position.

The writer thinks that far more opposition will be shown to the extension at home than abroad.

The long projected European and American Submarine Telegraph Company *vid* the Azores, were about issuing proposals for laying their cable.

The Army and Navy Club had given a banquet to the Duke of MALAKOFF, at which the most amicable feelings were evinced. The Duke proposed as a toast, "The imperishable Union of the Armies and Navies of England and France."

A meeting of one hundred and twenty Liberals, members of the House of Commons, had been held, and had adopted resolutions declaring that they could not express satisfaction with the Government; that no future Government will be worthy of support that does not manifest an earnest zeal and sincerity in promising measures of improvement and reform; and that every Government wishing to have the confidence of the Liberal Party should be established on a wider basis.

All the wire of the Atlantic Telegraph has been removed from the tanks at Keyham excepting about 200 miles, which are in the course of removal, at the rate of about 2 miles per hour, to the *Niagara*. Up to 9 o'clock of the 1st of May she had received 1,070 miles, viz.: wardroom coil, 312; hold, 338; lower deck, 170; and main deck, 250. The last named will receive from 30 to 40 more; the after-tank, on deck, 200 miles, and a second deck forward 150 miles. The balance of the wire is daily expected from the manufactory by the *Adonis* and another steamship. The total length shipped last year was 1,255 miles; this year the *Niagara* will take 1,468. Across the after-tank there is a stage, on which is fitted, right over the cone in the centre, a horizontal flanged wheel, with the spindle fore-and-aft; from this wheel the wire runs once round a vertical revolving barrel, and is then guided by a horizontal roller to the paying-machine over the stern. This coil will be discharged first, and will be followed by the main-deck coil, then the lower-deck and hold, and finally the wardroom. The *Agamemnon* has received all her portion of the wire from Keyham, and, like the *Niagara*, is expecting some from the *Adonis*. She has in her upper-deck 233 miles; orlop, 95; and main-hold 932; here, then, is space for 210 additional miles, which will complete her lading to 1,470 miles, about the same quantity as that on board the frigate, and, like her, 200 miles more than last year. The measurement is by statute miles.

The Bank of England had made no change in the rate of discount. The outflow of bullion to France had checked the expectation. The demands for discounts had subsided, and applications were very light.

The *Times* city article says: "The Funds on Friday showed no diminution of firmness, although the withdrawals of the Government for the Continent continue on rather a considerable scale—about sixty-eight thousand pounds having been taken from the Bank during the day. Consols were buoyant at a trifle under the highest figure. Proposals are advertised for London subscriptions to a Swedish loan o £1,228,000 for the construction of a railway at 4 per cent interest."

The *Daily News* city article of Friday evening says: "The applications at the bank on Friday were limited, but in the discount market a fair demand was experienced at 2¼@2½ ₱ cent. The release of £1,600,000 of Exchequer money on the 8th would add to the want of capital afloat. The same paper reports that the funds closed dull on Friday, tending downward.

INDIA.

Full details of the scenes attending the fall of Lucknow, are published.

The son of one of the Begums and two or three ladies of the Zenana were killed by a discharge of musketry, when the doors were burst in, before the soldiers saw that they were women. The plunder and destruction of property seems to have been immense. The troops had been exposed to great labor before the city.

Strong measures were at last taken to preserve order in the city, and prevent plunder. It was expected that 8,000 men would have to be left to garrison Lucknow.

Symptoms were observable of a gathering cloud in the North-West, and preventative measures were urged for fear of a sudden outbreak of the Sikhs.

Sir JAMES OUTRAM had issued a proclamation declaring that the British Government had no intention to carry on an armed propagandism, as was believed among the natives; and the Governor-General had issued a proclamation promising rewards to those who had been faithful, and calling on others to submit, and throw themselves on the mercy of the British Government. He confiscates all the estates o the latter, but promises that their lives shall be spared if they are not guilty of shedding murderous blood.

The Paris *Pays* affirms that, in a private dispatch, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL has urgently demanded large and immediate reinforcements, on account of the great losses his army has sustained by sickness and the enemy's fire.

The *Pays* says that notwithstanding the taking of Lucknow, Oude is still in fierce insurrection and revolt, and instead of being trodden out, extends daily.

FRANCE.

The Emperor is expected to pay a ten days' visit to Brittany in July.

The Commission appointed to consider the claims of Professor MORSE, had recommended that the Government should give him 400,000 francs for the use of his system in France.

Trade in France continues to show symptoms of improvement. Increased orders from the United States had reached Lyons.

There were rumors of a new *Senatus Consultum* touching the press.

A prominent supporter of CAVAIGNAC'S Government had left Paris to remain away until after the elections were over, and it was surmised that his departure was not voluntary.

Paris letters state that the Emperor at a reception rebuked one of the Deputies for expressing himself strongly in opposition to the Government plans in the Legislature, and that the incident was much spoken of.

The anniversary of the death of NAPOLEON had been celebrated in Paris with imposing religious ceremonies.

The Queen of Holland was on a visit to NAPOLEON.

The session of the Legislative Body had been further extended to May 22.

The Bourse closed firm on the 7th at 69f. 85c. for account, and 69f. 70c. for money.

The latest dispatch says that General BOSQUET'S health had become alarming.

BELGIUM.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the Belgian Government is very active in all that relates to the army and defences of the country.

SPAIN.

A dispatch from Paris says that a telegram from Madrid, dated Friday, the 7th, 4 P. M., announces that the Cortes have been suddenly and definitely prorogued.

Some of the Ministers have tendered their resignations.

NAPLES.

Advices from Naples say that the import and export duties are about to undergoa considerable reduction A maximum duty of 25 ₱ cent. of their value will be levied upon all goods imported.

Several fresh shocks of earthquakes, causing much damage, had occurred.

PORTUGAL.

It is reported that the vine disease has again shown itself in Portugal.

The elections had resulted largely in favor of the Government candidates.

The new Queen of Portugal was on a visit to the Queen of England.

DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen states that the preliminary work for the construction of four large coast batteries, forming the first part of the work destined to defend Copenhagen, had been commenced.

RUSSIA.

Details of the arrangements for the abolition of serfdom, are published.

Three successive periods are indicated for the completion of the measure, and the serfs are to remain attached to the property until they have purchased their freedom.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

It was rumored that Turkey and Greece would accept the arbitration of the great Powers on the question now pending between the two States as to the legal jurisdiction of Consuls.

News from Athens reports that the Chambers have voted a sum for augmenting the Marine.

PERSIA.

Letters state that 30,000 Persians had beaten the Turcomans and were laying siege to their capital.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

From the Brokers' Circular.

The COTTON market remained buoyant, as at the departure of the *North American*, and prices of all qualities were at an advance of ¼d. ₱ lb. on the quotations carried out by the *Persia* on the 1st May. The sales of the week foot up 81,200 bales, of which 11,500 bales were on speculation and 7,500 for export. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and 1,000 for export, the market closing buoyant, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....8d.	Middling Mobiles..7 3-16d.
Middling Orleans....7¾d.	Fair Uplands.....7¼d.
Fair Mobiles.....7¾d.	Middling Uplands.....7⅛

Stock in port, 510,500 bales, of which 422,600 were American.

LATEST—LIVERPOOL, Saturday—2 P. M.—MESSRS. CLARK & SONS report Cotton dull, but steady. The estimated sales to-day are 7,000 bales. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say that Cotton has a declining tendency, and the advance on the week is partially lost

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR with a declining tendency, quotations being barely maintained, at the following rates: Western Canal, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@22s. 6d.; Ohio *vid* the North. 22s.@23s.; do. *vid* New-Orleans, 23s.@24s. WHEAT very dull—prices easier but quotations unchanged. Red 6s.; White 7s.@7s. 6d. CORN firm with an advance of 1s. on White, which is quoted at 35s.; Yellow quiet at 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d. The weather has been quite favorable for the growing crops.

LATEST.—Saturday, 2 P. M.—MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull. WHEAT also dull. CORN firm, and White held at 36s.; Yellow 35s. PROVISIONS steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

MESSRS. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others report BEEF heavy, with a slight decline on all qualities. PORK remains firm, all the stock here being in second hands, holders consequently demand an advance to the extent of 1s.@1s. 6d. BACON firm—Short middles have advanced 1s., and are selling for 49s.@50s. The old stock is being reshipped to America. LARD firm at 57s. for choice lots. TALLOW quiet at 55s. for North American. CHEESE firm with a small advance on all qualities.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers'* and other circulars report ASHES quiet, at a trifling decline, both Pots and PEARLS selling at 38s.@39s. SUGAR firm at an advance on all grades, but chiefly on the fine. MOLASSES active and buoyant. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull, and quotations maintained with difficulty; Carolina sells at 20s. @22s. TEA but little inquired for, and prices weak. RESIN steady at 4s. 3d. for common; sales of the week 4,000 bbls., market closing dull at 4s. 2d.; fine is quoted at 12s.@15s. QUERCITRON BARK drooping; Philadelphia at 9d. 6d.; Baltimore at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. OIL—Cod Oil is quoted at £29 11s.; nothing doing in Seal Oil; Sperm 83s@85s.; for Linseed Oil there is a fair demand at 31s. 6d.@32s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 43s.@44s.

LIVERPOOL FREIGHTS MARKET.

BOULT'S, ENGLISH & BRANDON'S Circular quotes Iron to Boston 8s.@10s.; Dry Goods, 10s.@20s.; Hardware, 15s.@20s.; Passengers, £4. To New-York—Iron, 8s. @9s.; Dry Goods, 15s. 6d.@16s. 5d.; Hardware, 12s. 6d.@20s.; Passengers, £3@£3 5s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS quiet. White WHEAT 44s.@47s.; Red do. 42s @44s. FLOUR 20s.@ 23s. The Circulars make no mention of IRON, it is presumed therefore to be unchanged. SUGARS buoyant at an advance of 6d.@1s. COFFEE firm at an advance of 1s. 6d.@2s., chiefly on the finer grades. LINSEED CAKES are in demand, and Boston are quoted at £9 9s @£9 15s. SPERM OIL was bought in at auction at £87 10. LINSEED OIL has advanced to 31s. RICE steady SALTPETRE dull, at a decline of 1s.@1s. 6d. TEA but little inquired for and prices weak. CONGOU is selling at 11s. ¾d. TALLOW dull—New-York 54s. TIN has advanced 5s. on the English sorts. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 42s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was generally unchanged. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £396,000. Consols closed on Friday at 97¾@97¾ for money, and 97¾@98 for account.

LONDON, Saturday, 2 P. M.—Consols 97¾@97¾ for money, and 97 13-16@97 15-16 for the account, closing steady.

HAVRE MARKET.

For the Week Ending May 5.

COTTON buoyant, with a partial advance on all grades. Sales of the week ending yesterday, 10,500 bales; stock 135,000 bales. New-Orleans tres Ordinaire, 104fr. BREADSTUFFS dull, and declined slightly. POT ASHES firm, at an advance. PEARL ASHES firm but unchanged in price. COPPER quiet, but steady. WHALE OIL in good demand. PROVISIONS dull, and quotations nominal. RICE quiet, at a decline. SUGAR quiet, but steady. LARD buoyant. WHALEBONE active and firm.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report Virginia 5s, 1888, offered at 83; Pennsylvania 5s steady at 78@79; Pennsylvania 5s (Bonds) 1877, 83; Maryland 5s (Bonds) 90@91½; Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 88@89; Massachusetts 5s, 101@102; Illinois Central Railroad 14 discount; ditto Bonds, 83.

Messrs. BELL & Co., report United States 6s 1867-8. 104@106; do. Bonds, 1868, 104@106; Alabama 5s, (Bonds.) 78; Kentucky 6s, 1858, '72, 91@93; Ohio 6s, 1876, 95@97; Tennessee 6s, (Bonds,) 82@84; Virginia 6s, 1886, 82@83; Boston 4s and ½s, 90; Illinois Central Railroad, 12 to 10 ₱ cent. discount; Illinois Central 6s, (Freelands,) 1860, 80@82; do. 7s, 82@84; do. 6s, 80@82; Michigan Central 8s, 1869, 86@88; do. shares, 35@60; New York Central Railroad, 82@84; do. 7s, 93@95; do. 6s, 81@83; Erie Railroad stock, 24@26; do. 7s, first mortgage, 88@90; do. third mortgage, 71@73; Panama Railroad Bonds, 1859. 96@98; do. 1865, 88@90; Pennsylvania Central 6s, first mortgage, 88.

The London *Times* of Saturday reports the following business of the day preceding: Market weak—Illinois Central Railroad, 14 per cent discount; do. Bonds, 1875, 83; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, second mortgage, 86½.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed from this port at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due about 10 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Wind light, and blowing from the southeast. Weather clear.

SEARCHES BY BRITISH VESSELS.

The Outrages at Sagua La Grande—Another Arrival of a Boarded Vessel—The Collector of the Port Taking Testimony.

The brig *C. F. O'Brien*, Captain EDWARD WATT, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Sagua La Grande. This vessel was another of those who were boarded on the 2d of May by an armed boat from a British steamer. The statement of Captain WATT does not differ materially from those of Captain GAGE, of the bark *W. H. Chandler*, Captain ROWLEY, of the brig *Martha Gilchrist*, and others who were boarded on the same day in the harbor of Sagua La Grande. The boat pulled alongside without hailing, and boarded without asking permission to do so. The usual questions as to the name, ownership, and destination of the vessel were asked and answered, and Captain WATT was requested to produce his papers. These, he informed the officer, were at the office of the American Consulate. He made no further search of the vessel, and, having satisfied his curiosity, departed. His behavior was civil, and no threat or intimidation was suggested.

In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector has commenced to take the depositions of those captains arriving at this port whose vessels have been boarded or interfered with, in port or at sea, by British cruisers. Yesterday afternoon the three captains, ALBERT GAGE, of the bark *W. H. Chandler*; Captain ROWLEY, of the brig *Martha Gilchrist*; and Captain EDWARD WATT, of the brig *C. F. O'Brien*, were summoned by the Collector to appear at the Custom-House for this purpose. Each of the Captains made oath to the statements, substantially, which have already been published in the TIMES. Captain GAGE'S deposition was finished and dispatched to Washington by yesterday evening's mail, and the other two will follow to-day. These depositions, and others which will be received from the Collectors of the seaports where these vessels have arrived, together with depositions in all similar cases which may occur and be reported hereafter, will be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will hand them over to the proper Committee, should such a one be appointed to investigate these affairs.

Captain LORING, of the brig *Wingold*, of Boston whose vessel was boarded on the 15th of April, off the west end of St. Domingo, has published his statement, which does not materially differ from that put forth by the mate, D'OYLY. This Captain is the only one of all those who were fired at who has positive proof that balls were actually discharged from the British gun-boat, he having a fragment of one of them (a minié ball) in his own possession, which, having struck the mainmast, fell upon deck. Capt. HOWE, of the *Mobile*, however, shows the unmistakeable signs of a ball in the side of his schooner. Capt. HOWE'S testimony will also be taken and sent to Washington.

ANOTHER CASE.—Captain MATTHEWS, of the brig *Eolus*, of Bristol, R. I., who left Cardenas on the 2d inst., reports that a Boston brig arrived at Cardenas the day before he sailed, the officers of which reported that on their passage from Havana they had been boarded by a boat from the British steamer *Styx*, and shamefully insulted by the officials, who claimed the privilege of examining their papers and directing their movements.

THE CASE OF THE BRIG WINGOLD.—The brig *Wingold*, of Boston, Captain LORING, which arrived at Boston on Tuesday from Sierra Morena *vid* Cardenas was fired into by a British cruiser, under the following circumstances, as related by the mate, Mr. N. D'OYLY:

The vessel cleared at Havana in ballast for Sierra Morena, to load, and on the 15th ult., when running under a three-knot breeze, being only about one mile from the anchorage of the town, and in two fathoms water, an open boat was seen standing towards the brig, in which were a party of men, and soon after heard the firing of a gun twice in succession, but took no notice of the noise, supposing the men in the boat might be on a sporting excursion; and furthermore, being in short hailing distance, Capt. LORING very naturally concluded that if they had wanted to communicate with him, they could easily have done so without the warlike preliminary of firing a gun. The boat was not more than half a cable's length from the vessel. A third musket-ball, however, was soon fired, which whizzed by the Captain's head, and struck in the rigging, falling upon the deck, where it was afterwards found, and proved to be a Minié ball. The Captain's escape was very narrow. He imm diately hoisted the American ensign, and hailed the boat, to know what they wanted. The reply was—"Heave to, or by G—d I will let you know what I want!" The vessel was accordingly hove to, and the boat ranged alongside, when six or eight men, with cutlasses in hand, and revolvers by their side, sprang upon deck. Captain LORING asked what they wanted. A man, apparently the officer of the party, although he bore no badge denoting himself as such, except a small English coat-of-arms on his greasy cap, said he belonged to an English man-of-war, and accompanied the remark with an oath. The captain inquired the name of the man-of-war, but the officer replied, "It is none of your business," and asked Captain LORING why he didn't heave to. The captain replied that he did not know they wished to speak to him, and concluded if they did, they could have done so without firing a gun, the boat being within hailing distance. The officer said the English flag at his peak ought to have explained his position. The captain replied that the flag in question was so small that it was not discovered from the brig before their attention was called to it.

The officer finally demanded a sight of the ship's papers, which were readily shown to him, and after examining them, he expressed himself satisfied and left the vessel. Captain LORING then proceeded on his course, and shortly after dropped his anchor at Sierra Morena.

The boat, which contained 20 men and a 12-pounder, proved to belong to the British steamer *Buzzard*. This is the vessel which has been rendered famous in years past by her many captures of slavers on the Coast of Africa. The old colored Methodist preacher, the Rev. SAMUEL SNOWDON, of Boston, was always accustomed to wind up his prayers as follows: "An' O, Lord, give de ole *Buzzard* a fair wind!"

Death of Anson G. Phelps.

TARRYTOWN, Wednesday, May 19, 1858.

On the arrival of the morning papers, our citizens were very much affected by the announcement of the death of our beloved friend, ANSON G. PHELPS.

Mr. PHELPS owned a fine country residence in the neighborhood of our village, and as the time approached for his removal to the City on each autumnal season, his friends—and they were many—were sorry to have him leave. He usually returned to his country residence about the 1st of June, and his very presence brought joy to many a heart. But now, instead of joy, deep sorrow is in every heart, as the people pass through our streets. The first words uttered are, "ANSON G. PHELPS is dead."

The merchants leave the village to go to their places of business in the City, with heavy hearts, sorrowing to think that one with whom they used to associate is no more. Mr. PHELPS was a constant attendant of the First Reformed Dutch Church during his stay with us at Tarrytown, and much good did he do, both by his example and his means—always ready to promote his Master's calling.

Surely, the memory of the just is blest. Yours.

Obituary.

Mr. Robert Purviance, Sr., died, recently, in Baltimore, of which city he was an old and prominent resident. He saw service at the battle of North Point.

Naval Intelligence.

The frigate *Wabash* has everything in readiness for sea, and will sail for the Mediterranean on or about June 1, unless, as there is some reason to expect, her destination may be temporarily changed to the Gulf Squadron. The Secretary of the Navy telegraphed to Norfolk too late to detain the *Colorado*, she having already sailed from Hampton Roads for the Gulf, as the flag-ship of the Home Squadron. The new turn of affairs may, it is thought, make necessary some change in the orders to the *Wabash*.

The sloop-of-War *St. Louis* has been entirely stripped to her keel. Many of her timbers are in a good state of preservation. Like the frigate *Savannah*, she will go out of the ship-house, a year or eighteen months hence, a new ship in every respect, her fine model, and the soundest part of her hull only, being retained.

An order will probably be given soon for breaking out the *Susquehanna*. There are too few ships in our Navy to allow the best of them to be rotting idly at their anchors in Quarantine. In view of the approaching warm weather, and of the further fact, that the longer an infected cargo remains undisturbed the more virulent the poison becomes, and the more thoroughly it permeates the wood of the ship, the Health Officer advises that the cargo and stores be started and if no new cases of sickness occur, she will be cleansed and allowed to go to the Navy Yard.

The work on the *Savannah* is progressing rapidly The foundation for the new reservoir is laid, and the structure will be pushed forward with all dispatch The number of men of all grades employed in the Yard does not materially differ from the last report

The following is a list of officers of the United States steam-frigate *Colorado*, flagship of the Home Squadron, May 12, 1858:

Flag Officer, James Mc. McIntosh, Commander-in Chief; Captain, Wm. H. Gardner; Lieutenants, Edward H. Lanier, Thomas H. Stephens, Geo. H. Cooper, Abner Read, Wm. H. Powell, Samuel Magaw, (flag,) Beverly Kennon; Master, Æneas Armstrong; Fleet Surgeon, Edward Gilchrist; Purser, Edward C. Dolan; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Arthur M. Lynch; Assistant Surgeon, Alexander M. Vedder; Chaplain, Nathaniel Frost; Marine Officers, Captain, Josiah Watson; Second Lieutenant, P. H. W. Fontaine; Chief Engineer, Elbridge Lawton; Commodore's Secretary, Wm. C. Zantzinger; Passed Midshipmen, Edward P. Lull, Alex. P. Crossman; Midshipmen, Augustus P. Cooke, Thos. H. Eastman, George M. Blodgett; Captain's Clerk, E. St. C. Clarke; Purser's Clerk, R. W. Byrd; Boatswain, John M. Kinley; Gunner, John Owens; Carpenter, Francis M. Cecil; Sailmaker, Wm. Bennett; First Assistant Engineers, Francis Dade, Thos. A. Shock; Second Assistant Engineers, John W. Moore, Alexander Green; Third Assistant Engineers, Charles H. Levy, Franklin K. Hain, John Purdy, Jr., Philip Inch.

FALLING OF A WALL AT THE MANHATTAN GAS WORKS—TWO MEN INJURED.—At a few minutes to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, more than one hundred feet in length of the brick wall—which is thirty feet high—on the north side of the Manhattan Gas Works, in Eighteenth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, fell with a terrible crash. The shock was heard a distance of several blocks, and a large number of windows were broken in the houses adjacent.

An alarm of fire was immediately rung, and for a time the most intense excitement prevailed in the neighborhood. It was supposed at first that several workmen had been buried beneath the ruins, but on examination it was ascertained that none were missing; two were badly injured and three or four slightly bruised. The names of the two parties most injured were THOMAS J. MULVEY and HENRY K. FOWLER. MULVEY had his left shoulder dislocated and was injured internally. FOWLER sustained severe injury in his back. FILLEO, HENSING and JOHNSON, three other laborers, received slight flesh wounds. Several had very narrow escapes. The cause of the wall tumbling was the settling of the ground on which it stood. The wall has been settling for some time, and there were several large cracks in it, but no one apprehended any danger of its falling. No interruption to the manufacture of gas will follow from the accident.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. Singer's new family sewing machine, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Everett Hat
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN,
As well as its
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
And sold by the large majority of
FASHIONABLE RETAILERS.

Times Building Job Printing Office—H. S. TAYLOR has removed his office to the basement of the new *Times* Building, under the *Times* Counting-room, where he is prepared to furnish every variety of Book and Job Printing, of superior excellence, at low rates,

Patent Electro-Magnetic BURGLARS' ALARM
Is a perfect security to your doors and windows, and protection to person and property It is a practical thing, rendering every man's house completely burglar-proof. Call and see it in operation, and you will say, "apply it to my house as soon as possible." For full description and references, see circulars.
E. HOLMES, Proprietor, No. 435 Broadway.

Stearns & Marvin's,
WILDER PATENT,
Salamander Safes.
Secured by the "La Belle"
POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS,
239 of which have been tested in accidental fires
Also a few SECOND-HAND SAFES for sale cheap at
No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

Sewing Machines.
WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.
The *Times*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, and all the principal papers in the Union, acknowledge the superiority of the BOSTON FAMILY SEWING MACHINE and GIBBS' $15 SEWING MACHINES over all others, for family use. At wholesale and retail. No. 480 Broadway New-York. Open evenings. C. W. THOMAS & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway.
"Grover & Baker's is the best."—*Amer, Agriculturist.*
"The *Tribune* says amen."—*Tribune.*
"All that it claims to be."—*Independent.*

Every Lady should have a pair of Miller's gaiter boots. They can be had with or without heels, from 1's to 20s.; charming slippers 6s to 10s. per pair; lovely boots and shoes for children, of all styles and prices. Ladies, remember.
J. B MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Bartholf's Sewing Machines.
These Machines make exce lent work.—*N. Y. Sun.*
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
Agents wanted. No. 439 Broadway. (cor Broome-st.)
Send for a circular. Address care Box 2,841, Post-Office.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
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The Wheeler & Wilson
SEWING MACHINES
are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office, No. 343 Broadway.

Bengal Plaid Felt Hats.
A NEW ARTICLE,
JUST RECEIVED BY
BEEBE & CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Green Turtle
SOUP AND STEAKS,
Every day this week, at
PETTIT & CROOK'S, No. 136 Water-st.

Removal.
WILDER'S
PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Great Fire-Proof Safe of the World,
Depôt No. 191 BROADWAY, cor. of Dey-st.

Lace and Muslin Curtains,
FROM AUCTION,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
at
KELTY & FERGUSON'S,
No. 291 Broadway.

Dupuy's Cordial Elixir of Peruvian Bark.—For general debility, impaired digestion and dyspepsia, whether arising from constitutional weakness sedentary habits or too close application to business, DUPUY'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF PERUVIAN BARK is the most available tonic and prescribed generally by the Faculty. No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 18 6 This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Defiance Salamander Safes—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

"Broadway Prices" for the Richest Paris Millinery will be found more moderate at K. T. WILDE'S central show rooms, No. 251 Broadway, than would be credited without a visit to the establishment.

MARRIED.

HALLETT—WILSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 18, by the Rev. H. D. Ganse, Mr. GEORGE C. HALLETT to Miss ADDIE WILSON, all of this City.

BACHE—HASWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 18, by the Rev. Dr. Hobart, at St. John's Church, J. HENRY BACHE to FANNIE R., second daughter of Charles H. Haswell, Esq., all of this City.

CARTER—TUCKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 18, 1858, by the Rev. William F. Morgan, GEORGE S. CARTER, M. D., to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH TUCKER, only daughter of Moses Tucker, Esq., all of this City.

ELLIS—CAMBELL.—On Thursday, MAY 13, 1858, by the Rev. Dr. McClintock, Mr. THOS. ELLIS, of Cincinnati, to Miss ANNE CAMPBELL, of New York.

BACON—FOBES.—At Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, May 18, by the Rev Mr. Hornblower, EDWARD P. BACON, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss EMMA R., daughter of Henry Hobbs, Esq., of the former place.

HAZARD—BROWN.—At Mattituck, L. I., on Wednesday, May 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Jas. T. Hamlin, PETER HAZARD to MARTHA ADELAIDE, daughter of Saml. Brown, Esq., all of Mattituck.

☞ California papers please copy.

DIED.

PHELPS.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 18, suddenly ANSON G. PHELPS.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, on Thursday afternoon, at the Mercer-st. Church, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

KING—In this City, on Wednesday, May 19, CHARLES B. KING, of Chicago aged 49 years.

ESTERBROOK.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 19 at No. 67 East 26th st., HERTHA E. ESTERBROOK, daughter of Wm. F. and Octavia Esterbrook.

Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 18, ROBERT FIELDING, eldest son of Coleman Williams, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 15 West 22d-st., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

RANDELL—At Harlem, on Tuesday, May 18, CHARLES HENRY, only son of Charles H. and Mary A. Randell, aged 10 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, corner of Avenue A and 119th-st.

BADGER—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 19, of consumption KATE, only daughter of Geo. S. and Sarah M. Badger, in her 19th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her father, No. 205 Washington-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Elizabethtown, N. J., for interment.

CORNELL.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, May 19, STEPHEN C. CORNELL.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Jamaica, on Friday, May 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TUPPER.—At Osceola, Fon du Lac County, Wisconsin, on Saturday, April 24, JOHN A. TUPPER, aged 21 years and 7 months, formerly of New-York City.

ALBERT FREESTONE.
THE COMPANY SUPPLY,
FROM THEIR QUARRIES
at Mary's Point, New-Brunswick, the
ALBERT FREESTONE,
of EITHER COLOR,
delivered at any point on
the Atlantic seaboard.
Orders should be left at the Company's office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned.
Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture erected in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the
**PRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a lady, a widow of 43 years of age, without incumbrance; is active and industrious, accustomed to good society, competent to take the entire charge of the house, speaks French and English fluently; no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory references given and required; none but Protestants and private families need apply. Call or address M. L. P. T., No. 64 7th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, has been in that capacity for many years, will be found fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's family, is fond of children, and a good nurse in sickness. A pleasant country home preferred. Reference as to character and capability from her employer, who has known her for many years. Anything addressed to E. M. C., box No. 1,361 Post-Office, for this week, will meet with attention.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF NEAT HABITS AND good disposition, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small, respectable family; or would do chamberwork and good plain sewing; is an excellent hand for doing up ladies' muslins; has good reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 112 East Baltic-st., between Hoyt and Bond, South Brooklyn; call Thursday and Friday.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; would assist in the care of children, or wait on a lady, or other light duties, if required; understands dressmaking, and all kinds of family sewing; is of a kind, willing disposition. Can show the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 26 East 19th st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable Presbyterian woman; she is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; no objections to the country; she wants to take a smart little girl with her, who could take care of children or do chamberwork well; the most unexceptionable references given. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant English young woman, a situation in city or country (any distance); is a first-rate seamstress; can cut or fit ladies' and childrens' dresses after the latest fashion; could act as nursery governess and family sewing; is competent to instruct children in the early branches of education. Apply at No 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, by a cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and who will undertake the entire charge of the kitchen; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 167 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation in some first-class family as laundress; she is fully competent, and understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen until suited at No. 14 West 24th-st.; has the very best of recommendations.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS; ONE, a Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. The other as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. The best of City references. Can be seen for one day at their present employer's, No. 5 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do the general housework of a small private family, or to assist in the chamberwork and washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and two months. Can be seen at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d av., third floor, back room, No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to take care of children, or assist with the washing; would make herself generally useful. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 192 7th av., 3d door from 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hairdressing, and do up fine muslins; would have no objection to travel for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 329 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Call at No. 6 Jersey-st., between Crosby and Mulberry sts. Can be seen for two days, if not suited. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nursery maid; has had several years' experience; capable of the care of an infant from its birth; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 63 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT AND PERFECTly trustworthy young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to the country. The best of City reference, can be had at No. 33 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady, (a widow,) who feels herself qualified to take charge of a family, and would be willing to make herself generally useful. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. B., Union square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman, a situation as competent seamstress or lady's maid; no objection to go as housekeeper; is well acquainted with housekeeping. Call at No. 118 East 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable woman, with good City reference for industry and ability. Apply for two days at No. 161 2d-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 1 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good plain cook and washer and ironer, and is affectionate to children. Good City reference can be given; call at No. 85 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a private family; understands cooking and baking in all its branches. Best of City reference can be given. Can be heard from, till suited, at No. 50 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid or general housework, laundress or cook, in a respectable family, as the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL OF 17 OR 18 years, a situation to mind children or do chamberwork and washing; is willing to go in the country with a lady or travel; has good City reference; quick at the needle; wages $5 to $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small private family. The best of reference given from the last place, where she served five years and a half. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing; is a good embroiderer; would prefer a private family who spend the Summer months in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECtable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, or would like to go as chambermaid, and has first rate City reference from her present employer. Call at 1,004 Broadway, after 12 o'clk.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and plain sewing, or cambermaid and waitress. Has five years' City reference from her present employer. Apply at No. 102 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in some good family, to take care of children; no objection to the country, or to travel. Apply for a few days at No. 72 Franklin-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing or chamberwork. The best of City references. Can be seen at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook and assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Best City reference. Call at No. 298 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; fully capable to take charge of a baby from its infancy. Address J. M., at the office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERSON TO DO chamberwork and sewing, and to take care of children. She has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 78 North Moore-st. Country preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COLORED WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family. City or country. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 245 West 29th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs., in the rear, second door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 120 4th-av., corner of 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given; can be seen at No. 79 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, to take care of children and plain sewing or children and assist in chamberwork. Call at No. 202 East 19th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone, in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 270 West 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family. Best references can be given; call at No. 191 20th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 298 West 29th-st., top floor, front room, for three or four days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion in a small family as cook and washer and ironer. She can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 106 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse; has no objection to going into the country. Can be seen for a week at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY THE day or week. One who perfectly understands her business. Apply No. 7 Union-court, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A GOOD PLACE for a young French girl of 14 years old, to talk French with young children; she will not go for a nurse. The best of references. Apply before 12 at No. 110 5th-av.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take a gentleman's or family's washing. Good City reference if required. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st., 1st floor, back room. Particular attention paid.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES TO SPEND the Summer vacation in a family as governess or companion, either to travel or to reside in the country. Address No. 36, Union square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, understands all kinds of family cooking, is an excellent baker of bread, and all kinds of pies, is able to take the entire charge of a kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or nurse and to do light chamberwork, by a respectable Protestant girl; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, neatness and capability; no objection to live in the country Winter or Summer. Apply at No. 118 East 16th st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waitress, or as waitress and chambermaid, in a small family; has no objections to go traveling with a lady; has got the best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 343 1st av., near 21st-st., over drug store

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as nurse and chambermaid as laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN THE washing of a few single gentlemen and families, to take to her own house. She can present the best testimonials in regard to honesty, capacity and neatness. Call or address ROSE, No. 305 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Can sew and embroider neatly. Will be found fully competent to fill either of the above situations satisfactorily, and can give equally satisfactory references respecting character. Apply for two days at No. 82 Division-st., near Market-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women, one as laundress, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; also, by a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and seamstress, and can do every kind of needlework. Has the best of City references from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 244 26th-st., west of 9th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small, private family; has no objections to go to the country. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 132½ West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress. Would have no objection to assist in taking care of children or light chamberwork. Call at No. 326 6th-av., in the store, between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork or to mind children, has lived 12 years in her last place. Apply at No. 179 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITuation as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 180 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and waitress, or as waitress alone in a private family. Has good City reference. Call at No. 187 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND ACTIVE YOUNG man, 26 years of age, and of pleasing address, a situation as porter in a wholesale grocery or liquor store; always acquainted with the management of horses, and a good driver; can write well; wages not so much an object as an opportunity of learning the details of the business. Sixteen months' reference from a first-class business gentleman in the City. Address, for three days, M. J., Box No. 220, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man of general good conduct and sober habits, who thoroughly understands his business; is a thorough groom and careful driver; will devote all his time to horses, harness and carriages, and takes delight in having all shine and in good trim. The most satisfactory recommendations given for honesty, sobriety and trustworthiness. Address J., this office, for this week.

WANTED—BY A SWISS YOUNG MAN, (PROTestant) a situation as waiter in a private family. He understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference from his last employer for honesty, sobriety and capability. No objection to the country. Can be seen, or send a note directed YOUNG SWISS, No. 255 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable men as waiters in a hotel or boarding-house, or would go separate or take charge of a house in the country. Both are men of experience and understand their business in every respect and willing to give general satisfaction. Address J. S. D., for two days, at No. 125 4th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND COMPETENT Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a careful and experienced driver; willing to assist in the garden and be generally useful; is highly recommended, and no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family; one who understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best of City reference from his last employer. Call, or address, for two days, R. P., No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and plain gardener, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; is a sober, steady young man, and has the best of reference from his last place. Direct, for two days, JAMES, box No. 150 *Times* office.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING HAD six years' experience in the hardware business, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a wholesale store; the best of City reference. Address SAMUEL SMITH, Jr., No 38 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as porter in a store or hotel; can write a fair hand; is expert at figures, knows the City well; can drive single or double; would make himself useful. Has good reference. Address T. C., Box 109 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man who understands the business; has experience of plain gardening; can make himself generally useful; reference satisfactory. Address THOMAS, Box No. 108, *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of horses; is a good driver, and understands working in a garden, if required. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at WALTER PARK'S, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN EMPLOYment as coachman, carman or teamster; accustomed to care and drive horses; will make himself useful at any business in City or country. Call for FRANKLIN TATE, No. 127 West 29th-st., rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN recently arrived, as coachman or groom in the country; understands the care of horses thoroughly; or porter in a store and drive wagon. Apply at No. 28 4th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as clerk, book-keeper or salesman, in some manufacturing business. Has had experience and can furnish good references. Address J. G. R., at this office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED Protestant joker, to do general jokework. Apply between the hours of 12 and 14 at the *Picayune* office, No. 8 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE, AN engagement in a Straw and Fur Establishment. Is a practical furrier and a good accountant. Best of City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 111, *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, (SINGLE,) a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages well and is a vegetable gardener. Address J. MOORE, No 126 Clinton place.

TO MERCHANTS.—WANTS A SITUATION, A young man who can be highly recommended as to honesty and business capacity; prefers a wholesale importing, exporting, or commission business. Salary not so much an object as a good respectable employ. Address S. J., Box No. 2,873, Post-Office.

NOTICE.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN WISHES to procure a situation in a country store as salesman; has a thorough knowledge of the business and can produce the best of character. Would have no objections going West. Address WILLIAM HENRY, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SOPRANO alto singer, in a Protestant Church in this City. Address C. M., Box No. 3,833 New-York Post-Office.

TENOR SINGER.—A FIRST-CLASS TENOR for Quartette Choir in an Evangelical Church can be obtained by addressing TENOR, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A GERMAN girl, (Protestant preferred,) to do general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and be able to take care of a little child whenever she should be required. She must be able to talk English as well as German. Good wages will be given. Reference required. None but such need apply at No. 2 Depau-place, (Thompson st.,) between Houston and Bleecker st., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, two domestics—one to do cooking, washing and ironing—the other as chambermaid, waiter and seamstress. Both must be well recommended for neatness, good temper, honesty and capability. Apply at No. 89 West 20th-st.

WANTED—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant woman can find employment as nurse and seamstress at No. 41 East 23d-st., for the next 2 or 3 months, if well recommended. Apply between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly, also a butter and bread making, until about November next, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 8 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN NONE BUT SUCH AS can give unexceptionable City reference need apply. A Protestant preferred. Apply at Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

WANTED—A PERSON TO ASSIST EVENINGS IN writing up a set of books. References required. Address R. E., *Times* Office.

WANTED—GERMAN SALESMEN. APPLY, AFter 6 P. M., to LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie-sts.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS TENDing a steam boiler. None need call unless they understand the business, at No. 124 Chambers st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.

This school is situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Ballston Spa, 15 minutes' ride from Saratoga Springs, formerly under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Babcock. It is still conducted by able and experienced teachers. Pupils received at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance.

Terms.—$40 per session of 21 weeks. Session begins the 3d of May. For further information or circulars address the Principals at Ballston Spa, N. Y. One of the Principals may be seen at the Astor House on the 21st, 22d and 24th of May, and will take charge of boys about to enter the Institute.

REV. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

ALONZO FLACK, A.M., PRINCIPAL, HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, N.Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term. Classes will be formed the 4th of June. Students received at any time. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies completing the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

INSTRUCTION FOR CHILDREN.—A MIDdle-aged French gentleman wishes a situation in a private family, to teach children in the French Language and the first rudiments of education, writing, book-keeping, music, (piano and guitar,) and some notions of painting. He would go in the country; good references. Apply for eight days, at No. 76 Franklin-st., New-York, care of Mrs Fauvelet.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons as references, address

A. B. WINANT, Principal.

A PARISIAN WIDOW LADY, OF HIGH respectability, offers a most desirable home to a small family visiting Paris. Persons desirous of procuring a superior education for one or two pupils, would find in her a trustworthy and qualified preceptress. Address for full particulars, care of S., No. 38, Union square.

YOUNG LADIES UNDER TWELVE ARE boarded for $120 per annum in the vicinity of New-York. Especial attention is paid to the health and morals of the pupils. Accomplishments by City masters. References, &c., by application to A. B. SEMINARY, *Times* Office.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn, can be had of Mr. HADDEN, No 755 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A.M.

TEACHERS.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE and School Agency, provides teachers with situations, schools with teachers, principals with pupils, and parents and guardians with catalogues and definite information of numerous schools for either sex, gratuitously. A correspondent is wanted in every State and County in the Union. Terms liberal. Send for circulars. Address, RICE & ANDREW'S, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, A PROFESSOR OF MUsic, wishes to meet with a private family in this City, where the use of a 7-octave piano, and instruction on the same, to one or two, will be considered equivalent for board. References given and required. Address, for three days, TEACHER, *Times* office.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, wishes to devote a portion of his time to giving lessons in the Classics or English branches. Is permitted to refer to Dr. King, President of Columbia College, and others. Address HOWARD HINTON, No. 90 East 32d-st., New-York.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF FRENCH AND THE piano, for a boys' boarding school, within an hour's ride, by railroad, of the City. Salary $400, with board, &c. Apply personally, to-day, at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, between 10 and 12, or 1 and 3 to advertiser; or by letter to same address, for two days.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO tuition, wishes for a situation, as resident governess, in a school or private family, where she would give instruction in the usual English branches, with French, in return for her board. Address D. F., No. 67 Laurens-st., Brooklyn.

PARENTS.—A STUDENT OF THEOLOGY WOULD engage in a select school or as a private tutor. Would take pleasant boarding as part pay. Address TUTOR, Station D, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WILLIAMSBURG, having a costly, round-cornered 7-octave rosewood piano-forte new three months ago and cost $600, are willing to sell at a great sacrifice for cash; it has solid pearl keys, pearl inlaid front board, brilliant tone, made by one of the best City makers, and an unexpired guarantee for three years: has an overstrung bass and all the modern improvements. Price for the piano $295 only. Apply at No. 16 Remsen st., Williamsburg, any time after 7 o'clock, A. M. A bargain will be offered to a cash customer. F. WOODRED.

BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER IN PIANOS.—Now is the time to buy new or second hand pianos at very low prices! I am selling $600 pianos for $450 cash: $450 for $350; $350 for $300, and $275 for $225. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $150. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway. Corner of Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A PIANO-FORTE IN BROOKLYN FOR $210.—A $400 instrument, nearly new, fully warranted, by New-York City makers, full 7-octave, round corners, inlaid with pearl, full iron frame, splendid rich tone, scalloped keys, carved case; is in perfect order. Can be seen at the owner's residence, No. 23 Willow-place, between State and Jerolamon sts.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENT AND BRILLIANT-TONED 7 octave, rosewood piano-forte, (and stool,) with maker's guarantee, nearly new, for $100 less than cost. Has every requisite of a first-class instrument, as will be seen by calling at the residence No. 149 Wooster-st

DEMAREST & ATHERTON, NO. 400 Broadway, pianos, pianos, melodeons, pianos, pianos, pianos, melodeons, pianos, pianos, at an immense sacrifice during this month. DEMAREST & ATHERTON.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT CHANCE—SPLENDID CARVED 7-OCtave rosewood, grand diagonal piano made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $600; been used a few months; full, brilliant tone, and a superior piano; will be sold at a great bargain, for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

5 MELODEONS (FIRST CLASS) FOR SALE at a very great sacrifice for cash, at T. GILBERT & CO.'S Piano warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO AND stool, with round corners; a beautiful case and full rich tone, will be sold for one-third its value. Apply at No. 82 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry.

A SUPERIOR SECOND-HAND PIANOforte in good order, will be sold very low. Also, a French Organ, plays thirty tunes. Inquire at 358 Bowery.

REMOVAL.—S. T. GORDON, MUSIC AND MUSIC book publisher, dealer in pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and every description of musical merchandise, has removed to his new and commodious warerooms No. 706 Broadway, (near 4th-st.,) where he will keep one of the most extensive stocks of musical merchandise to be found in the country. Pianos and melodeons to let.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REmoved their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st., where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE—Recemment arrivé de France, rachant la tenu des livres et pouvant parler l'anglais assez pour la traduction, désire entrer dans un pensionnat comme Institutrice, ou dans le commerce. Elle donnera les recommandations les plus satisfaisantes de son abilité et de son caractère. Adressez PARIS, Office New York *Times*. N. B.—Une autre dame pour la coutière, ou les modes.

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE, PARLANT l'Anglais et l'Allemand, désire se placer dans une famille Américaine, pour apprendre le Francais à un ou deux enfants. Elle connais parfaitement bien la couture et fournirera de bonnes récommendations. S'addresser No. 91 West Broadway.

UNE DEMOISELLE PARISIENNE PROTESTANTE désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner le Francais et la musique, (piano, et les premiers principes du chant. Elle sait traduire l'Anglais. Les meilleures recommandations seront données. S'Adressez PARIS, *Times* Office.

ON DEMANDE—UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANcaise, pour coudres, et une bonne d'enfants jeune Francaise. S'addresser de 8 à 9 heurs du soir, No. 110 5th av

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 20. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.

J. G. WEAVER.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., is now open for guests. The house and furniture new, the rooms large, well ventilated, and furnished with baths, hot and cold water, water-closets, &c. The location is pleasant, only 10 minutes' walk from the ocean-beach. Families and individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house, and charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITING.

HOTELS.

BIXBY'S HOTEL, NO. 834 BROADWAY, between 12th and 13th sts., (on the European plan,) is very convenient, by the stages and cars, to the business part of the City.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ONE OR two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a large, well-furnished room, and excellent partial board, in a private family, in Columbia-st., a few minutes' walk from the ferries. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address B. C., Box No. 3,071, New-York Post Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant apartments and board in a private family, occupying a first-class house in a very desirable location. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., second house from Broadway.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING TO BE BORded in a quiet and respectable family, had better apply to Rickety Dick, *Picayune* office, from whom they will perhaps receive the information they desire,—but then again perhaps they won't.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they require, will accommodate two or three single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 661 Greenwich-st., between Christopher and Barrow sts.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM with bed-room adjoining, can be had on reasonable terms in a first-class locality. Address Box No. 4,534, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady can be accommodated with a fine large room, or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; within five minutes' walk of Wall or South Ferry. No. 246 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A PLEASANT front room, near the Park, with full or partial board, No. 169 Washington-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 244 HENRY-st., a front room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; references exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A COMFORTABLE home can find a large nicely furnished front room on the second floor of a house, having all the modern improvements, and owned by the occupant; location below Bleecker, west side. Price $4 per week, including gas, $4 50 each, with partial board. References exchanged. Address Mrs. WELLS, *Times* office.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE CITY.—SEVEral suites of rooms will be vacant in a few days, in the very desirable house No. 1 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., directly opposite the Worth Monument. Families intending to remain in town during the Summer will find this the most delightful residence in the City. The house is new and newly furnished. Table d'hôte.

ALL WISHING BOARD IN NEW-YORK, Brooklyn, or at summer resorts, can easily suit themselves at the Boarding Agency, No. 289 Broadway. Families and hotels wishing boarders, City or country, should call early. Board is wanted at Dobb's Ferry, Orange, and other places immediately by several parties.

NEAR WALL-STREET FERRY, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family, on moderate terms, by application at No. 61 Joralemon-st., first house above Hicks. Rooms either on second or third floors.

BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with handsomely-furnished rooms and board, with every comfort requisite to an agreeable home, in a social private family, residing in a delightful location, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address L. W., *Times* office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR very pleasant rooms, in suite or separate, furnished or unfurnished, with board on moderate terms, in a private family residing at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place. Gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

FRENCH BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife or two single gentlemen can obtain new and well-furnished rooms, with board, in a Protestant French private family. House contains all modern improvements. Apply at No. 89½ West 23th-st., after 3 o'clock P. M.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of obtaining pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea, in an agreeable neighborhood, can do so on very reasonable terms, at No. 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, if required; also, single rooms, in a brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A SUIT OF FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS, on the second floor of a private house, with gas bath and all modern improvements, will be let, either separately or together; 6th-av. cars pass the door. Apply at No. 121 Varick st., two blocks above Canal.

NO. 70 FRANKLIN-ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST OF BROADWAY.—Entire second floor, separate or together, for a party of gentlemen. Breakfast served if required. Single and double rooms. Prices to suit the times. Inquire as above.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family; a furnished room with partial board; vicinity of Washington-square or Christopher-st. Ferry preferred. Address, stating full particulars, for two days, ROBERT, *Times* Office.

FINE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TWO OR three can be had with a quiet family, in a first-class house No. 401 4th-st., convenient to Broadway and Bowery, where every comfort may be enjoyed.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET PLEASantly situated rooms, first or second floor, to gentlemen, with or without partial board. Bath-room on second floor. No. 124 East Broadway.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two or three single gentlemen with good rooms, breakfast and tea. Apply at No. 207 West 20th-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, without board, at No. 36 Morton-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Will be let furnished or unfurnished.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING PLEASANT rooms, with partial board, can be accommodated at No. 57 Morton-st., between Hudson and Bleecker-st. Location very desirable.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A PRIvate family where there are no other boarders. Inquire, with reference, at No. 3 North Moore-st.

MRS. MOORE OF NO. 53 WEST SIXTEENTH-st., late of No. 30 West 15th-st., has a parlor and bedroom; one single room to let, with board.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 5th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

$1.50 PER WEEK.—A FURNISHED ROOM, on the third floor, to let to a gentleman. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

MTROPOLITAN POLICE.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1858.

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS OF THE different Captains of Police with reference to the infractions of the Sunday ordinances are published by order of the Board. GEO. W EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

First Precinct—JAMES SILVEY, Captain.

Root and shoe stores	2	
Liquor shops	71	
Cigar stores	1—	74

Second Precinct—HART B. WEED, Captain.
No report.
Third Precinct—J. A. P. HOPKINS, Captain.

Liquor stores	15	

Fourth Precinct—MORRIS DE CAMP, Captain.

Liquor stores	46	
Concert rooms	4

AUCTION SALES.

TO CLOSE A TRUST.
On TUESDAY, May 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of valuable Real Estate, by order of CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Special Receiver.

About 600 lots to be sold, located between 102d and 137th sts., in the City of New-York, between the 9th and 2d avs., principally on the 5th and 6th avs.

Also, Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl sts., New-York.

Also, sundry lots between Atlantic and State sts., Brooklyn.

For maps and particulars, inquire of
S. DRAPER, Auctioneer, 26 Pine-st.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
FRIDAY, MAY 21,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture—Mahogany, walnut marble top bureaus, washstands, tables, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; silver-plated set, 7 boxes cheese, brandy, gin, &c.; also, a large lot of crockery, glass ware, &c.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND mahogany furniture, made to order short time in use.—J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.—THIS DAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large 4-story dwelling-house No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture, rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suits, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satin wood; rosewood secretary, with elegant carving, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands; splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the best instruments ever made, richly embossed cover and stool; French plate mirrors; expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also a great variety of oil paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; large size elegantly-decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures, 21-day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs; sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea sets, cut-glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also, costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving castors, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c. Also, the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing a great variety, in rosewood and mahogany, beds, bedding, &c., &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 239 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL at public auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, all the furniture, carpets, decorations, works of Art, &c; also, a general assortment of table ware, such as China dinner and tea sets, and complete set of silver service, tea urn, salvers, cut-glass ware, cutlery, spoons, forks, &c., contained in the first-class residence, No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade; solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood centre piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work tables, music cabinets, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also two very superior suites of richly-enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell, at public auction, on FRIDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 86 West 11th-st., a few doors from 5th-av., all the rich and elegant household furniture contained in the above named house, without the least reserve or regard to cost, all of which has been made to order and has been used but a few months. This sale will be positive. The furniture is first-class rosewood, mahogany and oak, and is now in perfect order. The following will give but a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz.: In the parlors are two richly-carved rosewood suites, two in French brocade and one in green silk velvet; superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, richly carved, and of great depth and sweetness of tone, has been used only two months, with a written warrantee; rich etageres, marble tops, with mirror backs and doors; splendid pier and oval French plate mirrors; rosewood Turkish and reception chairs; rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood bookcases, elegant China vases, rich oil-paintings, rosewood escritoires, rich lace window curtains, rich English tapestry carpets &c. The chambers are replete with rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, &c. Dining-room Furniture—Oak extension table, oak dining chairs, oak buffet, French mirror, tapestry carpets, China dinner and tea sets, cut-glass ware, ivory cutlery, silver ware, &c. Deposits will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues furnished on the morning of the sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 239 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the large and private mansion No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. and London-terrace. TO-MORROW, (Friday,) May 21, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public as the goods are all first-class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffets and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silverware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy-chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, marble statuettes, paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, 7-octave rosewood piano, fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads &c., 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., magnificent furniture made in Paris, recently imported for a family about returning to France; has never been used, and is probably the most elegant furniture to be found in this country; front parlor covered in rich crimson silk figured reps, a new and beautiful article mounted in ormolu viz.: 2 sofas, 2 arm-chairs, 6 parlor do., 2 crappeaus, &c.; one elegant entre-dee or cabinet of ebony, mounted in ormolu; two superb crimson figured silk reps window curtains, in the latest Parisian style, lined with silk and flannel to match parlor suite; an elegant suite oak dining-room chairs, covered green morocco, with silvered bands and nails; two superb green figured silk reps curtains to match furniture; one elegant dessert set of crystal glass, mounted in ormolu with bouquet holders; 1 superb cordial case do., mounted in ormolu. The above can be seen one day before sale.

Also, about 100 valuable oil paintings, representing various subjects; fruit pieces, Winter scenes and landscapes, by masters of well-known merit.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., the entire furniture of several families declining housekeeping, consisting of rosewood, parlor suits, mahogany do tête à-têtes, arm and parlor chairs, marble-top centre tables, extension dining tables, China dinner and tea sets, oak marble-top buffet, rosewood bookcases, gilt frame pier glasses, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, kitchen utensils, together with a large assortment of new furniture of every description. The whole to be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three-story high basement brick house and lot known as No. 138 East 27th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs., containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy and title indisputable. For full particulars see auction bills in *Morning Express, Courier and Enquirer, Daily News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*, or apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine iron gray horse, 16 hands high, about 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness. One handsome sorrel mare, broken to single or double harness, very fine under the saddle. One full blooded gray saddle mare. Light oak and rosewood no top wagon, single harness, phaeton made by Lawrence, in good order. The entire lot to be sold without reserve.

W. S. MCILLVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. MCILLVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, &c., &c, in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY May 20, at 10 o'clock, at the Repository of W. F King, No. 394 Broadway, a large assortment of carriages, wagons, Rockaways, harness, saddles, bridles, &c. Carriages warranted for six and twelve months.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF FRENCH Plate Mirrors, Oil-paintings, Engravings, &c., at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 21 and 22, commencing at 10½ A. M., at No. 109 Fulton-st, New-York. Will be sold, without reserve, the balance of the stock of a large looking glass establishment. The trade will find it to their advantage to attend.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction on THURSDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman st. Fresh seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade; without reserve.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10-12 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 102 Maiden-lane, a large and choice collection of roses, camelias, verbenas, dahlias, dulctryas, pie plants, &c.; also, a choice collection of garden plants from the hot-houses of Wm. Wilson, Esq., 14th-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William, Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Saleroom No. 158 Broadway, FRIDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock at the auction room, trade sale of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BRUSHES, &c., a large assortment of shovels, spades, hoes, brace and bits, saws, axes, boring adzes, needles, percussion caps, table and pocket cutlery; hat, hair, cloth, shaving scrub, shoe and stove brushes, dusters, &c., also an invoice of twine, fishing and chalk lines, canton grass, hardware paper, cordage, &c., also, for account of whom it may concern, an invoice of French looking glasses, in gilt and fancy-colored frames.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express and Daily News.*

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
For the quarter ending April 30, 1858.

Cash Assets per Statement Feb. 1, 1858.....$4,488,043 99

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$201.877 56	
For Interest	3,497 73—	205,375 29
Total		$4,693,419 28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by Death, and additions to Policies	$96.760 57	
Reductions of Premiums	506 19	
Surrendered Policies and additions	21,191 16	
Annuities paid	3.374 10	
Commissions	8.347 34	
Expenses, viz.: Rent, Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Fuel, Law Expenses, &c	18,410 23	
Taxes	6,037 42—	154,657 01
Total		$4,538,762 27

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$131,648 32
Bonds and Mortgages	4,394,036 90
Fire Insurance account	54 87
Bills Receivable	1,164 50
Cash in Agent's hands	11,857 68—$4,538,762 27

N. B.—The above amount does not include Deferred Premiums. Interest accrued and not due, and Premiums due at Agencies.

I have carefully examined the above Statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1858	10,390
Issued during this quarter	409
Total	10,799
Deducted for Forfeited, Canceled, Expired, and Surrendered	172
Number of Policies in force	10,627
Of which 9,739 are for whole life.	
Increase in Life Policies	253
Increase in Endowment Policies	21— 277
Decrease in 7-year Policies	22
Decrease in short-term Policies	18— 40
Net increase	237
Average amount of Insurance on each Policy of increase	$3,226 86

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WM. V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROB'T. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM SININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEO. R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABRATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent, HENRY H. HYDE.
May 13, 1858.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue du Mail, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.

ALSO, ON
ATHENS, BEYROUT, CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO,
&c. &c.
Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.
TROTT & OGSTON,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission

REFERENCES:
A Belmont Esq., Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold,
Messrs. Riggs & Co., J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co., F. Cottenet & Atherton,
Barclay & Livingston, F. & Victor Achelis.
Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO.'S BUILDING.

Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK.
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS
Of drafts and notes payable in any part of the United States, Canada or Europe. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

This department is under the exclusive charge of Mr. J. W. BROWN, late with Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—$89,000 OF THE TEN YEAR TEN Per Cent. Semi-Annual Real Estate Coupon Bonds of the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, in Illinois, on Ohio River, 100 miles above Cairo, payable at American Exchange Bank, New-York. Company's charter perpetual and ample in its provisions, right to loan explicit, secured by careful deed of trust, conveying to A. C. Flagg, of this City, over 10,000 acres of valuable coal and iron lands, together with improvements, railroads, cars, machinery, buildings, furnace now in successful operation, and which have cost over $400,000, exclusive of the lands. Coal and iron both superior, exhaustless, very accessible, and fully tested and developed. Capital stock, of the Company fully paid, over $1,800,000.

These bonds are the remainder of $125,000 placed in our hands for disposal a few days since. The whole issue is only $500,000, the entire debt of the company.

The Company are now mining and selling over 100 tons of coal per day at a profit equal to the interest and sinking fund on these bonds, the proceeds of which are mainly to enlarge the works, and increase the business from 500 to 700 tons per day, equal to interest, sinking fund, and ample dividends to shareholders, thus affording a safe and profitable investment beyond question, and with every assurance of prompt return of both principal and interest.

The stock of the Company is held by some of the first business men in Chicago, Cincinnati, New York and the East. Its managers are men of high standing, living on the works. The directors comprise men of high standing who are obliged to visit the grounds twice in each year.

To accommodate parties who have not ready means, a small portion will be sold on credit, and payments may be made in small installments.

They are offered with entire confidence. Full information and undoubted references given by
MORSE & CO., Bankers, No. 41 William-st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW YORK, May 12, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

OSCAR COLES,	SAMUEL A. ROLLO,
DAVID R. STANFORD,	JAMES T. SANFORD,
HOBART FORD,	CALEB S. MARSHALL,
THOMAS M. SHEPARD,	ELIAS UNDERHILL,
	JOSIAH J. ALLEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, OSCAR COLES was chosen President, and DAVID R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following persons were elected Directors of the first class, viz.:

HENRY STOKES,	JEROMUS J. JOHNSON,
D. NIEL BURTNETT,	EDMUND COFFIN,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
DENTON PEARSALL,	GERARD STUYVESANT,
HENRY A. KERR,	JACOB HARSEN,
JAMES H. HENRY,	GEORGE D. MORGAN.

At a subsequent meeting, N. D. MORGAN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, May 8, 1858.

[OFFICIAL.]

TEMPORARY LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO FOR $500,000.—Under authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, (of which a copy is hereto subjoined,) the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of that State will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio Transfer Agency, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of the 25th day of May inst., for the sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of Public Stocks of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1860, and for TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the like Certificates of Stock, redeemable on the 1st day of March, 1861—all of which certificates will be payable at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, will be dated as of the 20th day of June next, and will bear interest from date until the maturity thereof, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi annually, on the 1st days of January and July of each year, at the same place.

No bid at less than par will be considered, and the successful bidder will be required to deposit to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, at the American Exchange Bank, five per cent. of the amount of his bid, on receipt of notice of the acceptance thereof, for which, if desired, negotiable receipt will be issued, and the residue on the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the certificates will be ready for delivery. Interest at the rate of six per centum per annum will be allowed on the five per cent. thus deposited from the time of the deposit, which will be paid and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates.

The taxable property of the State now standing upon its grand duplicate exceeds eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, (which sum is a constantly increasing one,) so that the annual tax for three years of seventwentieths of a mill on the dollar, levied by the act under which this loan is made, and thereby pledged irrevocably for its payment, will yield before its maturity about the sum of two hundred thousand dollars more than the whole amount of the loan authorized by that act.

By its Constitution, which took effect in 1851, the State is absolutely prohibited from incurring any indebtedness which shall ever at any one time exceed in the aggregate seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, except for the specific purposes of "repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the State in war, or redeeming its indebtedness" outstanding when the Constitution took effect. It also required the establishment of a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the indebtedness of the State, under the operation of which that indebtedness has been extinguished from fifteen and a half millions in 1853 to somewhat less than fourteen millions at the present time.

Proposals for this loan will be addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, and will also be indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Temporary Loan."

E. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State, } Commissioners of
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney Gen'l, } the Sink'g Fd. of
A. P. RUSSELL, Sec'y of State, } the State of Ohio.

[No. 87.]

AN ACT
Authorizing a Temporary Loan of $700,000.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and they are hereby authorized to borrow upon the faith and credit of the State of Ohio, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sum of money not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars, as may be necessary to pay appropriations made by this General Assembly; said loan to be repaid at such time and times, on or before the first day of March, 1861, and in such installments as the tax hereinafter levied may enable said Commissioners to meet.

SEC. 2. That said Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to issue transferable certificates of indebtedness for the amount so borrowed, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars each, payable at the times agreed upon, as aforesaid, either at the Treasury in the City of Columbus, or at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York, as may be for the advantage of the State, which certificates shall bear interest payable semi-annually, on the first day of January, and the first day of July in each year.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of raising the money necessary to repay the amount borrowed under the provisions of this act, and the interest thereon, there be and is hereby levied a tax of seven-twentieths of one mill on the dollar of the taxable valuation of property on the grand duplicate of the State, for each of the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, the proceeds of which tax is hereby irrevocably pledged to the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.
APRIL 12, 1858.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 10 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN, L. I., May 17, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, June 7.

The polls to be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

$2,000 OR $3,000 WANTED—ON BOND and mortgage, on a beautifully improved country residence, in the city of Rahway, N. J., worth at the lowest valuation $10,000. Interest, 7 per cent., which may be made payable in the City of New-York. Address THOMAS H. SHAFER, Master in Chancery, Rahway, N. J.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 Beekman-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY 20th inst.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treas'r.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—ON AND after the 26th inst., the interest due in New-York, July 1, 1858, on the Civil Bonds and on the 40 per cent. Fire Bonds issued by the City of San Francisco, will not be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., but application must be made in San Francisco to the City Treasurer.

$6,000 WANTED—FOR FOUR YEARS, BY heirs to an estate worth $100 000. A handsome commission besides interest will be paid for the use of the money. Address JAMES QUINCY ADAMS, Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Canandaigua and Corning (now Canandaigua and Elmira) Railroad Company are desired to meet at the office of ROBERT B. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, the 22d of May inst., at 12 M.

MORTGAGES PURCHASED.—FIRST MORTgages on real estate in New-York or other good security, purchased by C. P. SCHERMERHORN, fourth floor, No. 90 Broadway.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS.—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

$125,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage on City property in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply to A. S. CASE & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York. J. VAN SCHAICK,
C. A. DE FOREST, Jr.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE STOCK WANTED—A few thousand dollars will be taken, if at a satisfactory price, for cash. Address STOCK, Box No. 555, New-York Post-Office.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK, $6,000.—Also, Gas Light stocks in several Companies paying ten per cent dividends, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

SEVERAL AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO lend on Bond and Mortgage in New-York City.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall st.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on City property, by the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, office No. 110 Broadway.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, 39 William-st

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 Broadway, May 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after 20th day of May, inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, on the 20th inst.
May 14, 1858. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LOAN OFFICES.

PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY AND desirous to obviate the unpleasantness of applying to public places, can be accommodated by addressing a line to J. H., station C, corner of 4th and Troy sts., where they can obtain from $5 and upwards on any collateral security, consisting of all kinds of merchandise or personal property. N. B.—Immediate attention will be given to applicants, stating when and where an interview may be had

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior
LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,
At the lowest possible rates.
REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin	$80 | Second Cabin $50

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.
The first-class paddle-wheel steamships
NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, S. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master,
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,
will sail from Pier No. 4, North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR.....June 12	July 10.	July 14.
ARIEL.....July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 26.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Education.

The Commissioners of Education met last evening. Mr. NEILSON, the President, in the Chair.

A resolution was offered to rescind one previously adopted by the Board, which (we mean the first in point of time) confirmed the award of a contract to the amount of some $3,100 or upwards for repairs to school No. 38 in the Eighth Ward. The resolution now offered was introduced with a view to confirm a second award which involved an additional sum of $220, and this was asked for on the ground that, as the bidder to whom the contract was originally given was unable to furnish the requisite securities, the prompt and proper performance of the work required that the award should be given to the next highest bidder, even though it required an additional outlay.

After discussion as to the propriety of introducing the system of permitting contracts to be given to other than the lowest bidders, the resolution to rescind was adopted, and the extra appropriation approved, by a large majority.

A resolution presented by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, asking an appropriation of $7,867, to meet the expenses of repairing School No. 7, was adopted.

Another from the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, asking permission to advertise for bids for the erection of a new Primary School house on the ground now occupied by Primary School No. 49, was referred.

A resolution directing the President to sign warrants for the payment of the salaries of teachers who have been disqualified for that office by reason of their relationship to school officers, as soon as he shall be satisfied that those teachers have ceased to continue in the employment of the Board, was accepted.

In response to a resolution asking by what authority the Free Academy catalogue was published, the chairman of the Executive Committee cited the 57th section of article 16 in the Manual, and declared that they were proud of the accuracy and completeness of the publication in question.

The chairman of the Finance Committee reported against increasing the salaries of the Deputy and Recording Clerks.

Mr. MCKEAN offered a resolution to raise the salary of the former to $2,000 and that of the latter to $1,200.

This resolution was carried *nem. con.* The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The following is the usual weekly statement of the Commissioners:

Number Emigrants arrived to May 12, 1858	16,469
Number Emigrants arrived since to May 19	1,713
Total	18,122
To same date in 1857	42,527

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution W. I.	1,166	1,319	1,452
No. inmates in Institution M. H.	97	184	175
Totals	1,263	1,503	1,627

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858		$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to May 12	$38,271 05	
Receipts since to May 19 for commutation of alien passengers	7,006 35—	45,277 40
Total		$77,443 29
Disbursements as per previous account to May 5, 1858	$60,733 04	
Current expenses of May 5 and 12	4,297 30—	65,030 44
Balance of Commutation Fund		$12,402 85

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Charitable Concert.

A Concert will take place on Friday, May 21, at the Murray Hill Seminary, of Mrs. HOWLAND and DAUGHTERS, No. 38 East Thirty-fifth-street. The pupils and teachers have volunteered their services in the arrangement of a musical entertainment, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of the Shirt Sewers' Union, in whose behalf, it will be remembered, a course of lectures was recently delivered in our City. We trust they will have an overflowing audience, as anxious to evince richly-deserved appreciation of a noble undertaking, as they should likewise be for the enjoyment of the musical treat promised by the programme.

Fire.

IN MOTT-STREET.—At 3½ yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cabinet-shop Nos. 104 and 106 Mott-street, owned by Mr. JACKSON. Before the fire was extinguished the loss on the stock and tools amounted to $800, on which there is no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

[Advertisement.]

SCENE IN THE BRANDRETH HOUSE, MAY 14.—(Six gentlemen seated around a table.)

FIRST GENTLEMAN—This house is owned by the maker of the celebrated Brandreth Pills, which have great merit. I have a brother who lives in New-Hampshire, and who was for a long time sick. The doctors around did not seem to help him; his courage and energy failed; his step was feeble, and his countenance and eyes indicated constant physical debility. Finally he was prevailed upon to take BRANDRETH'S Pills, and, strange as it may appear to you, the first box put him right on his feet, and their use for a few months restored him entirely to perfect health. He thinks that Dr. BRANDRETH is superior to all living men.

SECOND GENTLEMAN—I am from Buenos Ayres. The brother of ROSAS was for many years a bed-ridden paralytic. No idea was entertained that he would ever recover the use of his limbs. His case was supposed hopeless; but an enlightened Jesuit said, "Try a few doses of BRANDRETH'S Pills; they may possibly benefit you." He used a few doses, and was helped. He continued them daily; he increased to ten pills, night and morning; he began to feel the circulation in the remote extremities. The use of the Pills was further judiciously persevered in; suffice to say, that in less than six months he was perfectly cured, having recovered the use of his limbs completely. He immediately had a picture of Dr. BRANDRETH painted, as his tutelary saint, and to this day he has burning before it two large candles, which he designs to continue, in proof of his veneration for the man whose Pills restored him to health. Mr. GRAHAM, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, narrated to me the above facts, and I know them to be true.

THIRD GENTLEMAN—BRANDRETH'S Pills have made some cures here. A friend of mine, of large fortune and high social position, was afflicted with a dropsy. His physicians gave him no hope, advised him to settle his worldly affairs, for his time on earth was to be of brief duration. He was directed by a special Providence to BRANDRETH'S Pills; he read over a pamphlet relating to them; he took a first dose; he followed the plan of purgation right onward; his largest dose was fifteen pills in a single day. The absorbents were aroused to action—the excess of watery deposits were removed, and in the very prime of his manhood and usefulness, he was restored to vigorous health. Dr. BRANDRETH'S Pills have not begun to be half known yet.

FOURTH GENTLEMAN—I know BRANDRETH'S Pills are a wonderful remedy. In Jagrao, Rio Grande, Brazil, they were administered to a man who had been sick for five years, confined to his bed, with inflammatory rheumatism. His limbs were contracted and drawn up, his hands closed and stiffened. He took the pills four in the morning and four in the evening, and drank freely of beef soup, which was his only diet. In six weeks he was entirely cured, and rode six miles to see me on horseback. This cure, effected by BRANDRETH'S Pills, after many medicines and physicians had failed, caused the son of Dr. BRANDRETH to sell, at retail, $1,700 worth of his pills in that little town in two weeks.

FIFTH GENTLEMAN—A Mr. UNDERHILL, of Westchester County, who fought in the War of 1812, is a great admirer of Dr. BRANDRETH, because, he said, his pills saved his life. He was suffering from a cancerous affection in his left breast, and had been under treatment for three years without any benefit. He finally commenced to try the different patent medicines, but got no better until he began with BRANDRETH'S Pills. These taken every night, in doses varying from five to ten, cured him entirely in two months. Some time after he was badly hurt by a tree falling upon his back, but still he took BRANDRETH'S Pills every day. His surgeon told him they could do no good for a local injury, and that it would be at least a year before he could walk. In three weeks he was restored to health, and ascribes his recovery to them. He swears he will vote for BRANDRETH as long as he lives.

SIXTH GENTLEMAN—And these Pills are sold at No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building.

FIRST GENTLEMAN—They are, at 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

THE REASON WHY.—It has often been observed of great men belonging to the old world, that their hats are none of the best. The reason is obvious, we think—not in the circumstance of these notabilities having no taste for elegance in adornment, but because there is nobody near to furnish them properly—no artist like KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, who is the very prince of hatters all over the world.

[Advertisement.]

ROSALIND HUBERT AT BARNUM'S.—Immense hit with the new drama at Barnum's Museum yesterday. Will be repeated to-night. "Rosalind Hubert; or, The Hill-side Tragedy," is a noble and most effective production. COBB never wrote a better *Ledger* story—Museum never dramatized one more exciting. SUSAN DENIN is wonderful in it. Received with shouts of delight. Very amusing piece this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine.—This elegant preparation is devoid of all offensive taste and retains all the properties of the oil in a most efficacious form.
E. QUERU, Chemist, No. 135 4th-av.,
PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Company's New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest price machines, for one-quarter the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 443 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS.—A part of the Bronze Railing for the Central Extension at Washington, may be seen at the Manufacturers' Depot, ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 276 Broadway. It is superior to any work of the kind on the Continent of Europe.

[Advertisement.]

AN IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Of the late ANSON G. PHELPS
may be seen among the collection of Photographs of New York Merchants, at
BRADY'S Gallery,
No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, May 20.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 175, 179, 182, 186, 187, 190, 191, 194, 195, 215, 216, 219, 227, 242, 244. *Part II.*—Nos. 199, 238, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254 to 262.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 450, 3706, 4068, 60, 382, 5, 98, 652, 656, 660, 652, 664, 668, 670, 672, 666, 478, 532, 408, 146. *Part II.*—Nos. 711, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 733, 735, 737, 739, 743, 745, 285, 417, 531, 537, 599.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 532, 796, 849, 760, 407, 506, 505, 982, 989, 1000, 1001, 1006, 614, 87, 547, 715, 516, 550, 570, 544, 986, 1018, 1021, 817, 511, 794, 204, 678, 134, 201, 618, 913, 1073, 1083, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1111, 1114, 507, 842, 498, 756, 995, 997, 633, 874.

THE GREAT RAILROAD FRAUD.

Examination of Mr. Henry Dwight before the City Judge.

The preliminary examination of Mr. Henry Dwight charged with embezzlement, perjury, and conspiracy to defraud the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, was resumed yesterday before the City Judge, Mr. Oakey Hall appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Stoughton for the defence. The case was, as at the last hearing, that of perjury at the suit of WILLIAM Brown, of the firm of Brown, Brothers & Co.

Frederic A. Emigh examined by Mr. Hall: I am in the office of the County Clerk of Dutchess County; I have made search for all papers in that office appertaining to the action entitled "William Brown and others" against "Henry Dwight and others," pending in the Supreme Court; I produce all the papers I have found on file in that suit; the first package is indorsed, "Affidavit and papers in order have to January 12, 1857, to file answer, and that the plaintiffs show cause, Jan. 12, why report, if referee should not be set aside, and staying proceedings," &c.

Mr. Hall read the affidavit of Mr. Baker, attorney of Mr. Dwight, to the effect that he directed his clerk to post the answer in the suit to the address of Mr. Tompkins, of Dutchess County, and that the said answer was signed by Henry Dwight and his wife, with whose signatures he was acquainted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton—I have been four years employed in the office of the Clerk of Dutchess County; I have produced all the papers I could find pertaining to the suit in question; I came from Poughkeepsie this morning; I came at the direction of Mr. Tompkins, the County Clerk; [the witness, at the direction of Mr. Stoughton, marked with his initials all the papers he found in the County Clerk's office;] I was requested to look for these papers by the Clerk, and by nobody else; I identify these four packages as all I found pertaining to this suit, and brought to this City with me; I delivered them on my arrival here to Mr. Hall, in his office; he kept them from five to ten minutes; they were in an open package; George H. Tompkins has been Clerk of Dutchess County five years since last January; we intend to keep the papers in our office in Dutchess County, securely; whether we do or not, I will not say positively; I know George H. Tompkins' signature; the certificate you show me bears his signature.

Mr. Stoughton read the certificate in question, as follows:

SUPREME COURT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.

William Brown and others vs. *Henry Dwight, Jr., and Mary his wife, and others.*—I certify that the answer of the defendants, Henry Dwight, Jr., and Mary, his wife, in this action was this day filed in my office.
GEORGE H. TOMPKINS,
Clerk of Dutchess County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 7, 1857.

I don't recollect ever having seen the answer referred to in this certificate.

Joseph T. Mills examined by Mr. Hall—I am a counsellor-at-law, and was Commissioner of Deeds in this County in 1856; I believe I know Mr. Henry Dwight; I know Mr. Baker; I recollect calling at Mr. Dwight's house, for the purpose of administering an oath; when I called I saw Mr. Baker; I administered an oath to Mr. Dwight and his wife; all that I know about Mr. Baker being the attorney in Mr. Dwight's suit was that he was there; nothing was said by Mr. Dwight as to what the paper was; I called on several occasions to administer oaths to Mr. Dwight; I remarked to him that he had a great deal of swearing to do; I do not recollect how often I swore Mr. Dwight and his wife to any paper; probably two or three times; I think Mr. Dwight took the usual oath on the Bible, and did not affirm; it might have been by the uplifted hand; the time that these oaths were administered, I should guess, was within a period of six months; Mr. Dwight never came to my down-town office; I remember on one occasion of being at Mr. Dwight's house and administering an oath to him and his wife in the Winter; I think it was in January, 1857.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton—The time I was there, in the Winter I allude to, must have been about the early part of January, 1857.

Clarkson N. Potter, examined by Mr. Hall—I am a counselor at-law; I know Mr. Henry Dwight; I know of a suit in the Supreme Court entitled "William Brown and others *vs.* Henry Dwight and others;" I am counsel for the plaintiffs in that action; I have brought with me the papers connected with that action; the original complaint has been filed, I believe; I have what purports to be, and what I believe is, a copy of the original complaint; I now produce it; I have the copy of the answer first served in that suit, which I now produce, (exhibit B;) I have not a copy of an answer served at the time of the motion for a commission for certain moving papers; my recollection is that no such copy was served; the paper now shown me (marked C) and purporting to be copies of moving papers, was served on the 3d January, 1857; I was counsel for Messrs. Brown & Co. in the matter of their obtaining an assignment of the lease of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad to Hamilton Spencer; I cannot state from recollection exactly the date when that assignment was obtained, but could by reference to it, or other papers; I now recollect it was on or about November, 1855.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton.—I have been counsel for Messrs. Brown & Co. generally since January, 1855; I received another copy of what purported to be the answer of Dwight and wife in the case to which I have referred; it was served on Jan. 20 last; I declined to accept it; we either retained it, or it was returned, and again returned to us; I now produce it (marked Exhibit D,) the letters and figures, "R. C. D.," "J. A. N.," "20th, 1858," indorsed on the copy; are in the handwriting of my brother, Robert B. Potter; apart from that indorsement, have a recollection as to the time the copy was received; I found it lying on my desk one morning in January last, stated to have been just served, and my attention to the date, more particularly, was drawn by reason of the correspondence of the date of the *jurat* to the copy, which is the corresponding month of the year before; I immediately caused a notice to be sent that I could not accept it, and Mr. Harrington's clerk returned immediately afterwards, stating that it had been served that day; my recollection is that it was January, 1858; I do not discover any signs of erasure or scratching in the paper, but the figure 8 in 1858 looks as if it had been written over the figure 7; no proceedings were taken in the suit from about the time the motion was argued, in January, 1857, until about Dec. 30 of that year, as far as I now recollect, except noticing the orders for settlement; as counsel for Brown & Brothers, I examined the lease to Spencer before it was executed; I do not call it a lease; I suppose you allude to the agreement between Hamilton Spencer and the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Co. for the operation of that road, sometimes styled the lease; this agreement, before it was executed, was submitted to me for inspection and approval; I suggested alterations therein, consisting, as nearly as now recollect, in additions; as finally executed, it met my approval, in form, and that was all I was instructed to examine; I had nothing to do with making the bargain, but as expressing the arrangement it met my approval; it was prepared, in conjunction with me, by Henry S. Dodge, Esq., deceased, entirely, and was submitted to me complete, and on the same morning I suggested the changes referred to; those were respecting it; they got engrossed in the wrong place, which led to the execution of another instrument; there were two assignments, and I think the second one covers both agreements; these two leases or agreements were executed at different times; the first, as I understood, on Aug. 31; the second would appear from the resolution annexed, to be in October, 1855; I was only instructed as to the form of the lease; I was informed that a lease or agreement for running the road had been determined upon by the Company, and drafted by Mr. Dodge; I was desired to see if it met my approval in form, and suggest anything that occurred to me in that respect for the interest of my clients, Brown, Brothers & Co.; I was so informed by Mr. Stewart Brown, and he so instructed me; I think the assignment was made in November; I think I drew both assignments; they were forwarded to Mr. Spencer, by whom they were executed in Illinois; the copy of the answer produced by me and marked B, ever since its service on my brother, has been in our office, with the exception of such times as it was used on trial, or as it was lent out.

☞ *To Mr. Hall.*—I first saw the suit called "Spencer lease" in draft, on August 30, 1855, the day before it was executed, and I was first instructed by my clients in regard to the interest they had in it, I think on the morning of the same day, and the draft was submitted to me the same day; my recollection is not quite clear about the day; my books will show; the allegation in respect to the connection of Brown, Brothers & Co., with the lease, contained in the first answer, was embraced in the second when served, but there are differences between the copies; they will appear from the inspection of the copies.

John Baker recalled, and examined by Mr. Hall—The moving papers, marked C, were drawn up either by Mr. Stoughton, or under his direction; I have only recently had acquaintance with the papers; I do not know that they were ever in my office; it has my name to it, but not in my handwriting; so with the paper marked B—it has my name attached to it, but not by me; I suppose William Twyford, my clerk at that time, wrote it.

The examination was at this point adjourned to Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The Lager-Bier Case.

A WITNESS DRINKS ONE HUNDRED AND SIX GLASSES IN A DAY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Before the Hon. Judge Daly.
WEDNESDAY, May 19.

The case of the People *vs.* George Maurer, was continued. The defendant keeps a lager-bier saloon, and stands charged with vending intoxicating liquors on Sunday. The important question in the case is, "Is lager-bier intoxicating?" Soon after the opening of the Court, this morning, Judge DALY stated that he had received a letter from one of the Jurors to the effect that he was suffering from an attack of bilious cholic, and consequently would not be able to attend. Counsel agreeing to go on with eleven Jurors, the case proceeded.

Ex-Coroner Wilhelm was sworn for the defence. In his opinion a man could drink from three to six or eight glasses without doing him any harm; he knew some men who could drink from thirty to forty glasses without intoxication; he thought that after drinking a very large quantity a man might become drowsy; it was his custom, in midwifery practice, to administer lager-bier after confinement, and the effect was good; he had held a very great number of inquests, but never one where death had been caused by drinking lager-bier, and he had never heard of a case of delirium tremens from that cause.

Supervisor Weissmann testified that he thought the effect of lager-bier upon those who drank it was cooling and nourishing, and that if taken to excess it would intoxicate; he had known of men who could drink six, eight or ten glasses, and not be intoxicated.

Jacob Hass testified *that he had drank one hundred and six glasses in a day, and was not intoxicated.* He stated, also, that he had taken twenty-two glasses before coming into Court; he had commenced drinking at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, and had finished the twenty-second glass just before coming into Court at 11 o'clock, and did not consider himself at all intoxicated. The Judge asked him what, if any, was the effect of a large quantity? He said it made him "feel vare coot and shleep vare vell."

Several other German witnesses testified that they frequently drank twenty, forty, sixty, or even eighty glasses in a day, without being intoxicated. One witness swore that he had drank fourteen glasses that morning; and another said he could drink *four gallons* a day, without being intoxicated by it in the least. The last witness called, testified that he visited a great many lager-bier saloons, and he thought "The average number of glasses taken by persons visiting them, at a single sitting, was about five or six—sometimes more and sometimes less." He considered Sundays the best day of the week for the saloons; where there was music, they were patronized by women as well as men.

Luther R. Marsh, summed up for the defence, arguing that from the testimony of the chemists and medical men who had been examined, and of those who used lager-bier freely, the Jury must arrive at the conclusion that lager-bier is not intoxicating. When he had concluded, the Court adjourned to Thursday morning, when Mr. McKEON, Acting District-Attorney, will sum up for the people.

In yesterday's report a mistake occurred, in stating that Dr. Henry Andrews had kept a lager-bier and liquor saloon. That was the case of another witness. The doctor is a practising physician in this City, and has never been in any employment out of his profession. Dr. Andrews testified that he had chemically tested lager-bier, and had published a pamphlet, giving the result of his chemical examination.

Before Judge Brady.

Conrad Essele vs. *Charles P. Hackenback.*—This was a *crim. con.* case, tried before the Judge, without a Jury. The Judge awarded $500 to the plaintiff, and in doing so stated that it might appear small damages, but as the suit was brought by the plaintiff for the loss of his wife's society, and as it was shown that he had been previously separated from her by mutual consent, which were mitigating circumstances, he could not justify heavy damages.

George Ely vs. *William Foster.*—This was an action for assault and battery. The defendant claimed that the assault, if committed at all, was in the course of service of a legal process, as Constable, which was resisted by the plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff, $500.

Brooklyn Items.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held in the old Court room, County jail, yesterday afternoon. President CAMPBELL occupied the chair and a quorum of members was present.

The Chair announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES:

On Accounts of Superintendants of the Poor.—Messrs. Salem, Ralph, Cross.

On Accounts, of County Treasurer.—Messrs. Theall, Dick, Stryker.

On United States Deposit Fund.—Messrs. Sneden, Flaherty, J. G. Bergen.

On Equalization of Assessment Rolls.—Messrs. Smith, Schenck, Wall, J. G. Bergen.

On Accounts.—Messrs. T. G. Bergen, Woodworth, Cross.

On Jail.—Messrs. Cummings, Bogert, Schenck.

On Penitentiary.—Messrs. Bogert, Cagger, Theall.

On Almshouse.—Messrs. Markey, Sneden, Stryker.

On Special and Local Taxes.—Messrs. Ralph, T. G. Bergen, Smith.

On General Taxes.—Messrs. Dick, Crook, Delany.

On Laws and Applications.—Messrs. Crook, Delany, Wall.

On Salaries.—Messrs. Woodworth, Jackson, Studwell.

On Courts.—Messrs. Flaherty, Markey, Ryder.

On Lunatic Asylum.—Messrs. Cagger, Delany, Jackson.

On Grades.—Messrs. Delany, Studwell, Ryder.

A DUN.

The County Treasurer sent in a communication inclosing one from the State Comptroller, requesting the payment of the balance due on State taxes. The amount due is $102,368 43. The subject was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Supervisors T. G. BERGEN, SMITH and WALL to report what is necessary to be done.

CLAMS.

A communication was received from the fishermen of Gravesend and Flatlands, asking for protection. They say that in consequence of strangers taking soft clams out of the Bay at seasons of the year when they are not healthy, their business has been nearly destroyed. They ask for the passage of a law prohibiting the digging of soft clams in Gravesend Bay between the 1st of May and the 1st of Sept.

The subject was referred to the country members for report.

THE POOR.

The Clerk reported, in obedience to a resolution adopted at the last meeting, that the amount levied in taxes of 1857, for support of the poor, was $185,000, and that $150,000 of this sum had been appropriated.

The Treasurer was directed to pay the balance ($35,000) to the Superintendent of the Poor as soon as collected.

A motion of Supervisor WALL was adopted to hold the regular meetings of the Board on the first Wednesday of each month.

The Board then adjourned for two weeks.

THE LATE FATAL AFFRAY.—The inquest on the body of PETER DRECHER, who died from injuries received at the hands of MICHAEL CONWAY, in the milk manufactory in Skillman-street, on the 13th inst., was concluded Tuesday, when the following verdict was rendered by the Jury: "That PETER DRECHER came to his death by a fracture of the skull, causing an effusion of blood upon the brain and compression of the brain, which was superinduced by blows inflicted by MICHAEL CONWAY, on the 13th inst., and we do further find that said CONWAY was perfectly justified therein." It will be remembered that the deceased shot CONWAY, the ball entering just below the eye, and lodging in the brain, inflicting a wound which will doubtless cause his death. After the shot was fired, the wounded man took a club and beat his assailant, inflicting such injuries that he died in less than ten hours afterwards.

The "accessories" have all been discharged from custody.

TWELFTH WARD CHARTER ELECTION.—The electors in this Ward had another chance on Tuesday to vote for Alderman, Supervisor and Constable, and, considering the fact that it was in the Twelfth Ward, the election passed off very quietly. Captain SHAUMAN, of the Third Precinct, had twenty-four men on duty during the day, and this force only succeeded in arresting thirty-two persons—four for illegal voting, and the balance for intoxication and disorderly conduct. It is a fact worthy of notice, that all of the inspectors and canvassers were sober on this occasion. There were three candidates in the field for each office, but, up to 11½ on Tuesday night, only the vote for Alderman had been canvassed, which showed that PATRICK HOGAN was elected, by about 70 majority over his highest competitor. It is supposed that GEORGE MCMAHON is elected Supervisor.

FIRES.—The fire at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night was in Mr. CROOK'S finding store, corner of Hicks and State streets. Loss $5,000. Insured in the Ætna Insurance Company at Hartford.

The alarm of fire at 7½ o'clock last night was was caused by the burning of a small frame building on Twenty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, Gowanus.

The following Companies were reported by Capt. SMITH, of the First Precinct, for violating a city ordinance, by running on the rail tracks: Engines Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 14; Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 and 2; Hose Companies Nos. 1 and 7.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Kings County Excise Commissioners will hold their first meeting on Tuesday next. It is not likely that any liquor dealers will apply for licenses this year. Last year a few paid for licenses, but the great majority of dealers sold without license and were not disturbed.

The District-Attorney has requested the Superintendent of Police to direct the Police in this city not to notify Coroner SNELL to hold inquests on bodies in the Western District, as such inquests are in violation of a law passed last Winter.

MAN MISSING.—FREDERICK L. WHIRTENOUR, residing in Graham-avenue, near Wyckoff-street, started for his place of business, in New-York, on Saturday last, and has not been seen by his family since. He is 24 years old.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, while workmen were engaged in laying the water pipes on Jay-street, near Johnson, the pavement and earth fell into the trench dug for the pipe, partially burying and seriously injuring three men, named JEREMIAH MAHAN, JOHN CARRIGAN and JOHN SMITH, all of whom were conveyed to the Hospital. MAHAN was badly crushed about the chest, and died within three hours after he entered. CARRIGAN had one hip and SMITH one shoulder injured. Both will recover.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 9 on Tuesday night, a daughter of Officer PATRICK E. DILLON, of the Third Precinct Police, residing in Dennet-place, was so severely burnt by her clothes taking fire that her life is despaired of. MRS. DILLON went out for the evening, leaving the child, only 9 years of age, alone in the house, locking the door after her. A neighbor saw a bright light in the house and burst the door in, under the supposition that it was on fire. But instead of this, he found the child standing in the middle of the floor with its clothes on fire.

New-Jersey Items.

DISEASED SWILL-FED BEEF.—Three men named MARTIN WILLIAMSON, MICHAEL WILLIAMSON and NICHOLAS PRIOR, were brought before the Recorder on Tuesday, on suspicion of having killed and prepared the meat of a diseased swill-fed cow for the butcher's stall. It appears that one of FRANK LESLIE'S detectives visited Jersey City for the purpose of inspecting the swill-milk institutions. He was accompanied in his perambulations by Officer CHASE. The last place visited was that of the WILLIAMSON'S, No. 9 Sus. ex-street. They asked admission and were requested to wait half an hour, but as the door was left open they walked in and caught them in the act of cutting up a cow, a portion of the carcase was covered with blotches; the meat was dressed and nicely cut up in small pieces. When asked why they cut the meat so much, said it would be much easier to throw it overboard. The snout and tongue had been taken out, and were soaking in a bucket of water, as supposed, for sale. About this time a Dutch butcher, named CHARLES PRIOR, residing on the plank-road, drove up with his cart to convey the meat away. The three men were, accordingly, arrested.

PRIOR testified that WILLIAMSON came to the slaughter-house, on the plank-road, and told witness that he had a cow, which was cut up in two barrels, and wished to sell it to him. PRIOR bought the cow for $3. WILLIAMSON told him that the cow's leg was broken. Witness said his business is to get entrails from slaughter houses, and prepare them for sausage-casings, and, after pickling them, they are sent all over the world; he makes manure of some parts of the meat of such animals, and other portions he feeds to the hogs.

Officer JAMES C. SMITH testified that MICHAEL WILLIAMSON told him that they were going to throw the cow overboard, and that PRIOR came there to get some feed. PRIOR told him that he came there to get some cheap meat.

MICHAEL WILLIAMSON and PRIOR were required to give bonds to appear for trial at the October term, and the examination of MARTIN was postponed one week.

DEAD BODY OF AN INFANT FOUND.—The headless body of an infant, about five months old, was found on Monday evening in the creek running along the road near Bergen Hill. It is believed the child was murdered. Officers are engaged endeavoring to ferret out the affair.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... MAY 19.

$10,000	Indiana State 5s	90	220	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s3 30½
5,000	Indiana State 5s	60	600	do	s3 30½
27,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅞	50	do	30½
2,000	do	85	50	do	s30 30½
2,000	Virginia 6s	92½	50	do	s30 30½
6,000	Brooklyn City 6s	96½	100	Harlem Railroad	12
1,000	N Y Cen RR. 7s	103¾	500	do	11⅞
3,000	do	103	300	Harlem R. Preferred	23
1,000	Hu Riv RR 3d m	68¾	10	Third-avenue R	108
5,000	Har 3d mrt bonds	55	100	La Crosse & Mil. R.	8¼
11,000	Ill Cen RR bonds	90	25	do	8¾
25 000	do	s60 89	100	Reading R. R.	b60 46¾
2,000	do	89⅞	100	do	b30 46⅝
500	do	89⅞	500	do	46⅞
1,000	C City 6 p ct. bs.	85½	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b30 25⅛
3,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	33½	200	do	25¼
1 000	do	33⅝	50	do	b10 25¼
14,000	do	34	100	do	25⅜
4,000	do	34¼	100	do	b30 25¼
7,000	do	34½	50	M. S. & N. I. pref'd.	b60 51
3,000	B. & Ill. T. F. M. B.	66	150	do	50⅝
65	Pacific Mail St. Co.	71¾	50	do	50⅝
50	do	71¾	20	Panama R. R.	110
20	Ocean Bank	87	7	Ill. Cen. R. R.	90
125	Penn. Coal Co.	73	50	do	90¼
50	do	b30 73	150	do	s30 89½
200	Gardner Gold Co.	2	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s60 89
50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	106½	50	do	s30 89¼
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b10 87½	73	do	89¾
120	do	87½	100	do	90
50	do	87¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s10 43¾
5	do	87¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s60 78¼
150	do	b10 87¾	100	do	s60 78¼
300	do	s3 87¾	200	do	s3 78¾
100	do	s60 87¾	50	do	s30 78¾
50	do	s10 87¾	50	do	opg 78¾
25	do	s30 87¾	100	do	b60 79
245	Erie Railroad	24¾	5	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅞	50	Hud. River R.R.	s10 30⅝
4,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	89	250	Harlem R. R.	12
5,000	Goshen Branch Bs	69½	120	Stonington Railroad	40
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs	34½	20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30½
2,000	do	b60 34¾	500	Reading R. R.	s60 46¼
3,000	do	34⅝	100	do	b30 46⅝
5,000	M. S. & N. I. R. 1st mtge. Sn'g funds	87⅜	100	do	s60 46⅝
5,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p ct. 1st mtge. Sn'g funds	98¼	100	do	46⅞
50	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	71¾	30	Mich. So. & N. Ind. RR	25⅛
50	do	s60 71	55	Panama R. R.	110
160	N. Y. Central R.R.	81½	25	do	109⅞
50	do	s10 81⅞	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	90¾
50	Erie Railroad	s10 24⅜	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s30 78¾
			100	do	b60 79

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	Mis. 6 p c. b	85	50	Firemen's Ins. Co.	143
3,000	N. Y. & N. H. R. 1st m	84⅞	15	Am. Ex. Co	93½
2,000	N. Y. & H. 2d m. 7s	72½	100	Brooklyn City R.	93¼
3,000	M. & Cin. R. 1st m. 7s	39	50	N. Y. C. Stage Co.	90½
310	Atlan. M. I. S. '58	78¾	10	Am. Ex. Bank	103⅞
1,000	City of Lex. 6s	40½	13	Han. Bank	86
1,000	La C. & M. R. 7s	31	30	Phenix Bank	106⅝
2,000	ol. & Toledo R. 8s	60	110	But. & Dror's' Bk	110¾
2,000	Mil. & H. R. 8s	26¼	10	Wash. F. I. Co	162
3,000	M. & H. 2d m. 7s	42¾	20	Equita. F. I. Co	166
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. R. 7s	35	20	U. S. Fire I. Co	132½
1,000	Cal. State 7s	87¾	60	Met. Fire I. Co	98¾
1,500	Atlan. M. I. S. '58	79	80	St. Mara's F. I. Co.	115
10	Continental Bank	99¾	25	Far. Fire I. Co.	96
50	Park Bank	101	20	Bee. Fire I. Co.	115½
18	City Bank of Bklyn	95	5	Am. Ex. Co.	93¼
10	Met. Fire Ins. Co.	99	10	Am. Ex. Co.	93½

WEDNESDAY, May 19—P. M.

The continued favorable accounts from England, received to-day by the *Fulton* at this port, and the *Niagara* at Halifax, to May 8, sensibly checked the downward tendency in prices at the Stock Exchange, noticed yesterday. Part of the decline on the Share list was recovered; State Stocks were again firm, and several of the Railway issues in large demand. Beyond restoring the general market to some degree of steadiness, the news had less effect than its own buoyant tenor, so far as Cotton and the English Funds and Money market are concerned, would authorize. The lack of speculative activity in our own market, and the unusual circumstance for the Spring season that neither the *Bulls* nor *Bears* of the street have made a very formidable demonstration on the general list for nearly sixty days past, must account for the apparent indifference. At the same time it is to be remarked that the customary influences of the price and supply of Money are not wholly lost upon the daily operations at the Brokers' Board. The demand for the investment or dividend-paying stocks, though not large from day to day, is regularly telling from week to week upon their market value, and nearly all securities of this class are firm. To-day the abundance of Money, offered on temporary loan and short acceptances at 4@5 ℘